The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 94. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Irish rifle team will sail for the United States in August.

—Crop prospects in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are reported good.

—A Berlin dispatch says that Empress Augusta will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor in May.

—A Paris dispatch announces the death of M. Philippe Grass, the sculptor, in the 75th year of his age.

—The Labor Reformers, in their Convention yesterday, got on the "ragged edge" on the finance question.

—The President don't believe in a reduction of the Presidential salary, and officially said so to Congress yesterday.

—The New York Lotos Club gave a complimentary benefit to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the retiring President, last night.

—The investigation into the naval affairs at Philadelphia are still going on but are conducted with the strictest secresy.

—They say that the report of the committee will not whitewash Gen. Schenck, and that he will not be returned to the English mission.

—Dom Pedro dodged all the New York reporters and banqueters, "done" the city and was on his way to California, all in forty-eight hours.

—The National Committee of Liberal Republicans is called to meet in New York May 8th, to take action in reference to the National Convention.

—The seventh Texas State Fair opens in Houston, May 2, and continues four days. Horse racing will be the principal feature of this agricultural fair.

—Bowen's game of bluff having gone against him, he yesterday withdrew from the Congregational Union. "Oh, who will care for Beecher now."

—The Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Hong Kong via Yokohama with over one thousand coolies on board.

—F. Cramer, travelling salesman for Miller & Co., Cincinnati, died on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, on Tuesday, of heart disease.

—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions asking Congress to promptly pass the bill to carry the treaty with Hawaii into effect.

—The pleasant jingle of the coin will soon be heard in the land. Secretary Bristow has issued full instructions for the redemption of the fractional currency by silver.

—Frank M. Paixley, Eugene Casselly and Mark L. McDonald, of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, have been appointed delegates to present the Chinese question to Congress.

—A chronic "dead broke" was complaining loudly yesterday because Grant had signed the silver bill. He wants to know how a feller is going to tote so much metal around in his pockets.

—Mr. T. Dwight Eells, a prominent citizen of Cleveland and also prominently identified with the Lake Superior iron ore interest, died very suddenly at two o'clock yesterday morning with paralysis.

—A gang of railroad car robbers, who had been operating on the roads coming into St. Louis from the east, has been broken up by the police, and a considerable amount of goods recovered belonging to St. Louis merchants.

—Herdic has been heard from. He is wandering Bostonwards on important business. By a singular coincidence this business compels his absence from Harrisburg just at a time when he would be a doubly welcome visitor at the Capital.

—The proprietors of the Missouri State Lottery on Tuesday brought suit against the Board of Police Commissioners, asking one hundred thousand dollars damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

—Three United States Senators will be elected in the next two months—one in May from Connecticut, and one in the same month from Rhode Island, and one in June from New Hampshire. Connecticut will elect a Democrat, and the other two States Republicans.

—There was a bit of a scrimmage at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, between some striking miners and some negroes who had been employed to take the place of the strikers. Pistols, knives, clubs, brickbats, clubs, &c., were used, and some heads and bones were broken, but no fatal casualties are reported.

—Mail advices received yesterday state that the treaty between Japan and Corea was published March 24, and copies handed to the foreign representatives, but up to that date the text of the document had been kept secret in consequence of the questions raised in the Government, as to the expediency of ceding Kanghwa Island, especially that establishing exterritorial jurisdictions.

—A bill is to be introduced in the House of Representatives extending the time from six to eight years in which the Texas Pacific Company are allowed to build their railroad. The land grant is not forfeited by a failure to complete in six years, but the Government is vested with power to take measures to complete the road, and hence the desire for an increase of time so as to avoid any interference.

—It was the historic strawberry mark, or something else, which brought Charles Stewart (colored) within the strong clutches of the law at Louisville yesterday. Charles, by a mark on his expansive brow, was identified by an ebony gentleman as the party who had committed a murder at the Hot Springs two years ago. The authorities at once laid their hands upon Charles, and propose to make this spring hot enough for him.

—The Chicago *Times*, like its colleague of the *Tribune*, is frenzied with a revolutionary spirit against the present managers of municipal affairs, and in its perturbed state of feeling thus breaks out into "a pome" expressive of its sanguinary desires:

Hang, brothers, hang with care,
Hang in the presence of the taxpayaire;
A half-inch rope for a collectaire,
A one-inch rope for an assessaire,
Hang, brothers, hang with care,
Hang in the presence of the taxpayaire.

—Georgie Castar, who accompanied navy defaulter, George M. Pinney, in his flight from San Francisco in September last, returned yesterday. She states that Pinney, while walking a street in Pernambuco, gave her $1,000 to end their relations, and slipped away while she was making some purchases in a store. She saw nothing more of him and knows nothing of his whereabouts. She says he had only about $10,000 with him.

—This is the way Dom Pedro gets his work in: On Monday at an early hour he was at the Hoboken docks watching the loading of European steamers. After his return to the hotel he received several callers, and then, with Gov. Tilden, Mayor Wickham and others, took a rapid survey of educational methods in New York by visiting the Normal College and grammar, primary and training school. St. Luke's Hospital and Bellevue Hospital were also examined by the Emperor with interest. In the afternoon he received a committee representing New York citizens, and ex-Gov. Dix made a short address of welcome, to which the Emperor replied very briefly. In the evening he started on his journey to the west.

—During all the impeachment proceedings there were assembled on the terraces of the west front of the Capitol a thousand children of all ages, from babes in arms to grown school-girls, besides hundreds of adults who had gathered to see the sport with the colored Easter eggs, or to look after the rollicking little ones. It has been the custom for many years of the children of Washington to gather at the Capitol terraces every Easter Monday. From early in the morning till sundown, the resounding of the children's voices, crying out to each other, could be heard several squares away, as they climbed the terraces, and ran or rolled or tumbled from the top to the bottom, over the fresh, green sod, unknowing of the grave scenes within the Senate chamber.

—The Philadelphia *Times* thus describes the scene on the first day: "The Congressional and diplomatic galleries were crowded some time before the Senate went into session, and the wives of members of Congress were fain to occupy seats in the ordinary ladies' gallery. The toilettes of the ladies were magnificent, and Lent being ended, the fair ones deemed it no sin to try to outrival each other by lively demeanor as well as in dress. Even on the floor of the Senate more swallow-tail coats might be observed than usual, and the gentlemen in excellent health, and bore no evidences of the mental prostration which he so acutely evinced when the exposure of his disgrace was made. He was attired in a close fitting suit of black, and his fine form and face and manly bearing, as he took his seat, were admired by all. He evinced not the slightest discomposure, unless a mild flush on his face might be construed as such. When he began to read from the printed pamphlet of the rules for impeachment proceedings, not the least tremor could be discovered in the nerves of his hands. Matt Carpenter was gotten up gorgeously, in full evening dress, excepting kid gloves, and his white necktie hung conspicuously over his shirt front. Judge Black looked grave, and twirled his inevitable tobacco-box while listening with the sedate and quiet Montgomery Blair, when, amid the stillness, the Sergeant-at-Arms rose and began: 'William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, listen to the charges,' etc. All eyes were turned on the ex-Secretary, and a deep red color flushed his cheeks. He was growing nervous, but as Matt Carpenter arose and addressed the President *pro tempore*, Mr. Belknap seemed to resume his original composure."

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Petition to Vacate the Charter of the Connellsville Railroad.

$2,000 for the Allegheny County Prison Society.

The Bill Reducing Monongahela Slackwater Tolls Unconstitutional.

Another Inclined Plane Railway on the South Side.

The Legislators Going to the Centennial.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Connellsville Railroad Charter.

Mr. WINSLOW presented a petition of W. W. Patrick, a banker of Pittsburgh, and fifty others, asking the Legislature to take speedy measures to vacate the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Appropriation Bill.

The General Appropriation bill was reported with numerous amendments. Among them was one limiting the appropriation to investigating committees and the expenses incurred in serving process.

A number of private bills were passed, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met in evening session at 7½ o'clock.

House Bills.

The following two House bills were considered on first reading.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools for the current year.

Mr. STRANG moved that it recommittal to the Finance Committee. Agreed to.

An act to establish an Insurance Department. Passed.

House bill 116, relating to hucksters in Greene county, was returned to the House.

An act relating to roads in Washington county passed on second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

The session was occupied by the final passage of bills. Among the bills passed are the following:

The bill repealing the law regulating the election of School Directors in Pittsburgh.

The act authorizing the attachment of wages by boarding house keepers.

The act appropriating sixteen thousand dollars to the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute.

The act appropriating two thousand dollars to the Allegheny County Prison Society.

The act appropriating seven thousand six hundred dollars to the Board of Public Charities.

Defeated.

The bill for the taxation of dogs.

The bill repealing the local prohibitory law for West Newton.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Monongahela Slackwater Tolls.

The bill reducing the tolls of the Monongahela Navigation Company was ruled off the calendar, being improperly advertised, not having been advertised in two papers in each county affected, as required by law.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY was indefatigable and active in urging the passage of the bill.

Bills on Third Reading.

The following bills were considered on third reading, or final passage:

An act incorporating the Duquesne Inclined Plane Railway of the South Side. Passed.

An act to permit voters interested to decide upon the further construction of roads which supervisors of township roads have failed to complete for a period of more than six years. Passed.

An act authorizing bridge companies to issue bonds bearing eight per cent. Passed.

Going to the Centennial.

Mr. HUHN offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Senate and House of Representatives accept the invitation of the United States Centennial Commission to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition on the 10th day of May next, in the City of Philadelphia, and that the clerks of the respective Houses be directed to communicate the same to the United States Centennial Commission, as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the Committee on Federal Relations report upon the Senate resolution remonstrating against the passage of the Morrison tariff bill. Pending the call of the previous question the Speaker adjourned the House.

Herdic Heard From.

The committee has information indirectly from Mr. Herdic by letter received by a member of the House, that he was at the date of the letter (Sunday last) in New York, but was compelled to go to Boston on important business. As soon as it was completed he would return to Harrisburg and appear before the committee. Hon. Sam Josephs has been invited to tell the committee what he knows about the Boom bill. K.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

TOLEDO, April 18.—The *Blade* publishes this afternoon comprehensive crop reports from over two hundred points in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. These indicate that the prospects of wheat in the principal wheat producing regions of those States are unusually good. In Southern and Central Michigan farmers are sanguine of having better crops than for years. The same is true of the great wheat fields of Western and Northern Illinois and Northern Missouri. In rich new lands of Northwestern Ohio the prospect is not so good. Much of the wheat has been drowned out, especially in Central Indiana and Central Illinois. A very great deal of wheat has been killed, and many fields are now ploughed up. Half a crop is all that farmers hope for. There will be a large quantity of spring wheat sown this year, and the acreage in corn and oats will be greater than ever before. There is a disposition among Michigan farmers to replant.

Fruit everywhere is reported as looking unusually well. Each locality seems good for an even moderate crop of peaches. Wet weather greatly retarded spring plowing, but in many localities farmers took advantage of the mild weather during the winter to do a good deal of breaking up in their fields.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strike of Workmen on the Government Locks in the Kanawha River—Negroes Procured to Supply their Places—The Whites Prevent their Going to Work—Trouble Apprehended.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The *Gazette's* Charleston (W. Va.) special says the workmen employed on the Government locks in the Kanawha river, at Brownstown, W. V., struck for higher wages some two weeks ago. The contractors brought fifty negroes from Richmond, and on their arrival to-night they were met by about two hundred whites, who insist on their return.

The latest from Brownstown says the negroes are in the contractor's office, and the whites have sent runners into the surrounding country for the purpose of collecting a mob. Trouble is feared to-night, unless the negroes are sent East. Brownstown is ten miles from Charleston.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 18.—The steamships Neckar, Republic and State of Indiana, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Arrived—The steamship Indiana, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived—The steamships Nevada and England, from Liverpool, Calaud, from Rotterdam, and Pommerania, from Hamburg.

HOVILLE, April 18.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived—The steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—First race, ¾ mile, all ages; won by Verdigris; time 1:17¼.

Second race, 2 mile heats, four-year olds; won by Pompey's Pillar; time 3:42½, 3:46¾.

Third race, 1 mile, three-year olds; won by Kilburn; time 1:45.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A Bill to Make Silver Coin a Legal Tender.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1876.

SENATE

Suing Upon Official Bonds.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing reasonable statute of limitations barring all right on the part of the United States to sue upon official bonds, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, was agreed to.

Legal Tender of Silver Coin.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. He gave notice that he would call it up on Thursday. The bill is in its full text as follows:

A bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver dollar of the weight of 412 8-10 grains Troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar readily distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from the standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar, and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for customs duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the silver dollars herein authorized for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and canceled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

SECTION 3. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, as ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or with gold coin or United States notes. Bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section.

Sale of Public Documents.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relating to the sale of the Congressional Record and other public documents. It authorizes the Congressional Printer to furnish copies of the Record and extracts therefrom to members of Congress at cost, and other public documents, etc., with ten per cent. additional thereon, and collect the money after delivery. Passed.

The Liquor Tax.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors. The bill will be called up to-morrow or next day.

Repavement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The unfinished business was then taken up, being the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. BAYARD moved an amendment so as to limit the maximum cost of the pavement to four dollars per square yard, instead of $4.60 per square yard. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 25.

Mr. LOGAN submitted an amendment providing that the act shall not be so construed as to require the United States Government to pay more than one-third of the whole cost of said pavement. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 26.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 37, nays 11.

Deficiency Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years.

Various amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: "For the payment of mileage to Senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 15th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the President, who were not members of a previous Congress, $6,336; for labor in the Senate, $18,000; for folding documents, $1,400; *for horses and wagons for the Senate, $500.*

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that mileage to Senators should be for actual travel only. Agreed to.

An amendment of the committee for compensation and expenses of the Black Hills Commission was agreed to.

Also an amendment appropriating $73,500 to defray the expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the Centennial.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment appropriating $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for stone delivered under a contract for the postoffice building at Parkersburg, W. Va. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out the proviso in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, "That all officers appointed by the President for territories shall be *bona fide* citizens of the territories respectively for which they shall be appointed." Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON submitted an amendment appropriating $36,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians at the Southern Apache Indian Agency, New Mexico. Agreed to.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted an amendment providing that nothing the bill contained should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills Commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the Revised Statutes of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate, and the question being put on agreeing to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert a further clause in regard to the payment of the compensation of the Black Hills Commissioners, so as to provide that the compensation should not exceed eight dollars a day for each member of the commission for the time actually employed. Agreed to.

The appropriation for the subsistence of the Apache Indians at the South Apache Indian Agency, New Mexico, was reduced from $36,000 to $25,000.

The bill was then passed.

The Indians.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably a bill to amend section ten of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in regard to sureties on Indian agents' bonds, and books and accounts of Indians, &c. Placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Contested Election Cases.

The House took up the report of the Election Committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member (Haralson) entitled to the seat. After statements of the perjury of witnesses for the contestant the report was agreed to.

The House then took up the Florida contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finlan, the contestant, is, the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect.

Several speeches were made, but no vote taken.

Another Refund Bill.

Mr. SCALES introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on lands collected from citizens of the late insurrectionary States.

A recess was taken till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EVENING SESSION.

Speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department were made by Messrs. Culberson, Hooker and Banning.

Adjourned.

Assassination in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Chamois, Mo., says Col. A. A. Spencer was assassinated in the court room at Linn Creek, this evening by a stranger giving the name of Jeffries. The only explanation of the affair is that Jeffries asked Spencer what he had done with his wife and children, and immediately drew a revolver and shot him three times, twice through the head. Jeffries made no attempt to escape, but surrendered himself to the authorities. Col. Spencer is said to be a son of a former Secretary of the Navy, and a brother of Lieut. Spencer, who was hung at the yard arm of the brig Somers for mutiny many years ago.

Breaks in the Mississippi Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—A dispatch from Mr. George Foster, at Vicksburg, says disastrous breaks occurred on Friday above Bolivar and at Ben Lomonds, Miss., and at Bass' levee, below Providence. This will do immense damage. Mr. Foster estimates the damage at one million dollars.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Order for the Resumption of Silver Payments.

The Bill Reducing the President's Salary Vetoed.

Pittsburgh Merchants Before the House Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1876.

Silver Coin.

Secretary Bristow this afternoon issued the following instructions concerning the issue of silver coin in the place of fractional currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1876. }

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency," approved April 17, 1876, the several officers below named are hereby authorized, upon presentation at their respective offices for redemption of fractional currency of the United States in sums of five dollars or multiples thereof, assorted by denominations and in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars, to issue therefor a like amount of silver coin of the United States of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents; and furthermore, upon presentation for redemption at the office of the Treasury of the United States in this city of any amount of such currency, properly assorted and in sums of not less than five dollars, the Treasurer is authorized to issue silver coin therefor to the amount of the currency presented, or he may issue his check therefor, payable in silver at either of the offices hereinafter named, at the option of the party presenting currency. As far as may be practicable, from time to time fractional currency redeemed in silver under these instructions by any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositories of the United States will be sent in sums of one thousand dollars or multiples thereof to the Treasurer of the United States in this city, the amount to be charged in the Treasurer's general account as a transfer of funds, and any amount of such currency for which silver has been paid remaining at any time in cash at the several offices will be treated as coin assets, and no more will such fractional currency be reissued. Fractional currency sent by express or otherwise to the officers below named for redemption in silver under the provisions of this circular should be accompanied by a letter of advice, stating fully the address of the sender and how the remittance in payment thereof is desired, and if by the Treasurer's check, the office at which the check should be made payable. The Government will not pay express charges on silver issued or fractional currency presented for redemption under the provisions of this circular. The offices herein referred to are as follows: The Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore, the United States depositories at Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

Blaine "Tuckered" Out.

A special to the *Tribune* gives this epitome of the debate between Blaine and Tucker, of Virginia, in which the Speaker once got the worst of it. The discussion was on the Kilbourne case, and it had veered around to a point where Tucker was led in his haste to say that a postmaster had a right to withhold a newspaper from the people, as was done in anti-bellum days in the South.

Mr. Blaine, who had interrupted Mr. Tucker in the course of his speech, and who had been reminded in reply that he was not a lawyer, said: "The gentleman twits me with not being a lawyer. I thank God that I was not brought up in the same school of law that he was. I thank God that I am not such a lawyer as to decide that local justices of the peace in Virginia can go into the postoffices, open the mails, and remove from them whatever they see fit. I thank God that the Attorney General of Virginia never made such a decision." [Applause by the Republicans.]

Mr. Tucker replied, in substance: "If the gentleman from Maine is not a lawyer, he is at least a Pharisee. [Great applause among the Democrats.] He thanks God that he is not as other men are. [Laughter and applause.] The former Attorney General of Virginia has been my friend for years."

Mr. Blaine [interrupting]—"It was before the war."

Mr. Tucker [continuing]—"Yes, before the war; the Attorney General of Virginia did decide that the question of what made matter the citizens of a State may receive was one for State law, and I hold that today."

Mr. Blaine—"Then you hold that the business of the Post-Office Department could be interfered with by justices of the peace."

Mr. Tucker—"That was before the war, and I hold the same ground at present." By drawing out this admission from one of the Democratic leaders of the House, that he still clings to the exploded State rights doctrine in its worst form, Mr. Blaine won a political advantage which he will be likely to follow up in future and to make much of during the Presidential campaign. For this he could well afford to take the severe drubbing which Mr. Tucker gave him in effective and exceedingly dramatic retort. "Thank God," said Mr. Tucker, raising his hands, turning his eyes upward, repeating Mr. Blaine's own and strongly emphasizing the personal pronoun, "I thank God that I am not as other men are, or even as this gentleman from Virginia," and, while the Democrats and galleries applauded, Mr. Blaine very plainly showed his discomfiture and was unable to make reply. In the course of the debate, Mr. Tucker said: "State rights' is the great bugaboo that is to go along with the 'bloody shirt' in the coming political contest. I suppose the gentleman from Maine will bring it up on all occasions, to flaunt it in the face of the multitude. The hero of the 'bloody shirt' is at the other end of the Capitol, and the hero of the 'State rights' bugaboo is at this end. I do not know where the 'great unknown' stands." [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Blaine here arose and walked to the other side of the House, as if he took no further interest in the argument which Mr. Tucker then proceeded to make in support of his amendment. The scene was almost as exciting and dramatic as any that occurred during the memorable debate early in the season, and for the first time the ex-Speaker found his match in quick and effective retort.

The Chase After Secretary Robeson.

Mr. Riggs, the Washington banker, was summoned before the Naval Committee of the House, and in response to a subpœna *duces tecum*, brought with him the private books of Riggs & Co.'s bank. These he laid before the committee under protest, and they were thoroughly examined. The object of this investigation was to learn whether Secretary Robeson, at or about the time of the payment of the Hungerford claim by the Navy Department, made any large deposits of money to his own account. The Hungerford claim arose out of the seizure of property by officers of the navy during or about the close of the war, and amounted to between $200,000 and $300,000. Subsequent to Mr. Robeson's appointment to the Secretaryship of the Navy this claim was settled for $75,000, Simeon Johnson, a Washington claim agent, being the attorney for the claimants. The search of the books produced by Mr. Riggs threw no light whatever upon this transaction. At the time this money was paid Secretary Robeson had no account at the bank, and of course made no deposit of money which could have been derived from that source; and no subsequent deposits were discovered which could be connected with any suspicious circumstances. Some members of the committee were opposed to requiring Mr. Riggs to produce the books in this case, and believed that it would have been sufficient simply to have asked him whether Secretary Robeson made any deposit of this kind at or about the time the Hungerford claim was paid.

Trumping up More Charges.

The Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice have been investigating for some days a new set of charges against Secretary Bristow. The allegation now is that General Bristow acted as counsel for a number of parties against whom he had, whilst United States District Attorney, filed information. A General Bartley, a brother-in-law to John Sherman, tells a story of this kind to the committee, saying that he got it from one Suit, who, being called, swears that he told Bartley nothing of the kind. The committee are simply giving these people an opportunity to prove these charges if they can, and take very little stock in them. The Secretary has asked for the fullest investigation. In addition to the raid on Bristow the enemies of Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, are making charges against him before the committee on the Department of Justice. The charge is the Department of Justice. The charge is that while United District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois he had prosecuted parties involving penalties of half a million of dollars; that a fund of about forty thousand dollars was raised to effect a compromise, and that it was stated that Mr. Wilson was to receive three thousand dollars.

Policy of the National Banks.

The probability of no change in the act of 1875 as regards resumption in 1879 is having the effect to stimulate the National banks in the withdrawal of their circulation. They now wish to seize their opportunity and to take advantage of realizing handsomely on their bonds. They argue that if they can realize $500,000 for $400,000 worth of bonds they had better do so now, and pay off their bond debts, or place the money to the credit of the surplus. The banks can dispose of their bonds when at the maximum, for, under the existing law, they can secure new circulation whenever they want it. Intelligence also received at the Treasury indicates that the banking interests generally are under the impression that they can dispose of their present bonds and in a few weeks will be able to buy up four and one-half per cent. bonds. The retirement of circulation has been principally in New York City, Chicago and St. Louis. There has been considerable in Philadelphia and other cities in Pennsylvania, and not much in the New England States.

Prospect of Adjournment.

The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday had an informal discussion of the state of the business of the House generally and the appropriation bills in particular, with a view to adjournment. There was considerable diversity of opinion. Some thought that with expedition the business could be well in hand by the end of May, so as to assure an adjournment early in June. The majority, however, were not so sanguine, and thought that they certainly could not get away before July. It was suggested by one that it looked to him as if they would pass the dog days in Washington. The fact is the Democrats are very uneasy, as they have their nominations to look after and then their elections, so that this class are not disposed to fool long even to place themselves on record on some of the national issues. The Republican members do not feel the same anxiety, as being in the minority they are not responsible for the control of the business of the House nor for the management of questions of importance yet to be acted upon. Under these circumstances they can generally slip off for a few days.

Cutting Down Offices.

The Senate Finance Committee received from Commissioner Pratt a letter in response to an inquiry as to the propriety and expediency of abolishing the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner writes that if the same power to administer oaths, examine books and papers, and compel the giving of testimony be conferred upon revenue agents (to be exercised under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue), the office of Supervisor may be abolished without loss to the service and with a considerable saving to the Treasury. He recommends that this be done, and in the course of his communication states that during the last fiscal year the amount allowed for salaries and expenses of ten Supervisors aggregated $13,775 each.

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on War Expenditures today heard the testimony of Elliott A. Pendleton in relation to checks and drafts given by his brother, George H. Pendleton, against money paid him by the United States in satisfaction of the claim of the Kentucky Railroad Company. Pendleton's testimony, as President of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, where George H. Pendleton's account was kept, was corroborative of the latter's testimony as to how he drew the money. The witness produced checks and drafts.

The Western Pennsylvania Delegation.

A delegation of merchants from Pittsburgh, Titusville, Cleveland, &c., appeared before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, in favor of a bill to regulate commerce, and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers. Mr. Faulkner, of Titusville, and Messrs. Hostetter and Duff, of Pittsburgh, made arguments, and after full discussion the committee entertained the proposition to investigate the whole subject, and call before them witnesses and documents.

Hallet Kilbourne.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to-day produced Hallet Kilbourne before Chief Justice Carter, and in his return claimed that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not legally reach the case. The Judge ordered the Marshal to take charge of Kilbourne pending the hearing. To facilitate the hearing the Judge requested the counsel to furnish a brief, and postponed the case until to-morrow. Kilbourne was retained in the custody of the Marshal.

The Silver Bill

as reported from the Senate Finance Committee allows holders of bullion to exchange it at the market value for the new dollar at their face value, or for United States notes at par. The limit proposed for coining the issue of the silver dollar to fifty million has not yet been incorporated in the bill, but the bill is still subject to change in committee.

The Emma Mine Investigation.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day resumed the examination of Prof. Blake, which was conducted by Mr. Hewitt. He was then subjected to a close cross-examination by the counsel for Mr. Schenck on the subject of his report concerning the Emma Mine 1871 and 1874, the object of the latter being to show the inconsistencies of Prof. Blake on that subject.

The Custer Affair to be Investigated by General Merrill.

Gen. Custer appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day in relation to the charge against Gen. Merrill of receiving $5,000 as a bribe. Gen. Custer testified that all information he possessed on the subject was contained in a private letter to himself, the author of which he did not wish to disclose.

Vetoed.

The President returned to the Senate this afternoon the bill which provides for reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next, with a message stating his reasons for not approving it. The veto message was not, however, read to-day.

Violating the Rules.

The Committee on Rules to-day agreed upon the basis of a report adverse to the position of Chas. H. Smith in advertising to collect bounties in the event of the passage of the pending bounty bill while acting as Journal Clerk of the House.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1876.

Railway Freight Rates.

At a conference of Trunk and Western lines held to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Fort Wayne lines were represented. It was agreed that no change should be made in rates on passenger business, west or east, or on west bound freight business, or on live stock or oil business of the trunk lines, but that the western roads should make the rates on east bound freights, the eastern roads agreeing to accept the same. This change was necessitated by the New York Central insisting that their connecting lines out of Chicago and other western points should be left free to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk of Canada on east bound business.

Collections at the Moody and Sankey Meetings.

The collections at the Moody and Sankey meetings to-day and to-night amounted to $160,000. Mr. Moody said that if they could collect $200,000, a gentleman had volunteered to subscribe $50,000. It is intended to turn all the money over to the Young Men's Christian Association to pay a debt of $150,000 on their building, and the other $100,000 is wanted for keeping up the revival meetings and building branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Letter from Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Lieut. Gov. Antoine yesterday received a letter from General Porfirio Diaz, a copy of which is given below. While in this city last winter Diaz enjoyed the hospitality of Gov. Antoine, and at his house received many of our citizens:

MATAMORAS, April 11, 1876.

C. C. Antoine, Esq., New Orleans—MY ESTEEMED FRIEND—The obstacles which I have had to overcome upon my arrival in my native land having been successfully surmounted, and after a few days sojourned in endeavors to rid myself of the difficulties usually attending a position being created, I resolved to attack this city with whatever forces I was able to collect. I have happily succeeded in accomplishing my designs and took actual possession of the same on the 2nd instant, with but little loss on either side, though I captured a large amount of war materials, with which this city was abundantly provided. Within a few days I will undertake my march toward the interior of the country, with a force of about 3,000 men. United to 1,000 now under command of Generals Trevino and Neiaujo, of Nuevo Leon, this will offer sufficient strength to enable me to open a regular campaign and advance upon Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis, and finally upon the capital. It is with the greatest pleasure that I offer my services to you while in this city, and shortly I hope in the capital itself, for the news which reaches me from the country leads me to believe that the day of the triumph of the revolution is not far distant.

I have the honor to be your most devoted friend and humble servant.

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

Partial Returns—The "Bummer Element" of Chicago Beaten.

CHICAGO, April 18.—At midnight the returns which are in from the city elections are only scattering. Enough precincts are heard from, however, to indicate that the side of decency has prevailed, that what is known as the "Bummer Element" has been worsted, and the Common Council will be composed largely of good men. Clinton Briggs, the Democratic nominee for City Treasurer, has probably beaten Clark Lipe, the Republican candidate. The vote for Hoyne for Mayor has been tolerably full, though both Republicans and Democrats have scratched his name in many precincts.

CAIRO, April 18.—The municipal election passed off quietly. Politics were ignored. Returns indicate the election of F. M. Stockfleth as Treasurer and J. W. Clark as Clerk by small majorities.

QUINCY, ILL., April 18.—The Sny levee, south of this city, has broken at three points, and a large portion of the bottom of the Illinois side is overflown. Opposite Hannibal houses and barns have floated away, and the damage that has been done cannot be estimated. The entire population of the bottom has fled to the bluffs, in many cases leaving everything behind. Meetings have been called at Hannibal to assist the unfortunates. Much suffering is sure to follow this great calamity. The river here declined one inch this afternoon, and it is believed that the worst is over.

ANOTHER RIVER ACCIDENT.

The Steamer D. A. McDonald Sunk at the Bridge at Keokuk.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The *Times'* Keokuk special says the steamer D. A. McDonald, while attempting to pass through the draw of the bridge with two barges, struck the pier with one barge, and the hull of the boat was smashed in, and the water poured in so rapidly that before she could be run ashore she sank in twenty feet of water. A number of women and children on board were rescued with much difficulty. The boat was valued at $14,000, and was uninsured. She is the property of Messrs. Vansant, of Leclair.

Dom Pedro's Tour.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, will arrive here to-morrow morning, and after a few hours' stay will, at 9:30 A. M., leave on the special hotel car "Metropolitan" via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Omaha and California. He is accompanied by his military family and by Don J. Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—Emperor Dom P

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

ROUMS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THE British navy this year, it is estimated, will cost $56,000,000. The American navy for the same time will cost $21,000,000. The British Government is building one vessel this year which will cost three millions of dollars.

THE members of the Legislature yesterday received their invitations to be present at the opening of the Centennial Exposition. The invitations cost them nothing, but the State Treasury will be depleted to the extent of about a quarter of million of dollars to enable them to respond in person.

THE Impeachment managers will give their answer to the plea of BELKNAP'S counsel on the question of jurisdiction today. Upon this point the whole case hinges, and its discussion is likely to bring to the front all the forensic ability of both sides. There may be a deal of oratory and legal lore thrown around the vexed question, but the Impeachment managers, we think, will have to produce more law than there is in the books if they gain their point.

THE Boom Committee has heard from Mr. HANDIC. He writes from New York under date of Sunday last, that he is compelled to go to Boston on important business. That is undoubtedly true. It is a matter of great importance to him to keep as far away from his Harrisburg haunts, just now, as is possible for him to do. It would not surprise any one if his business at the Hub should be of such importance as to necessitate his remaining there until the Investigating Committee at Harrisburgh gets through with its work.

THE legislative brain has, we are told, become weary, and the legislative physique so overcome by the spirit of indolence, that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to keep a quorum in either House at Harrisburg. Business, however, goes on uninterruptedly, because the Chairmen take advantage of the fact that no one suggests a call of the House, and hence they are not supposed to know that the House is not in a legal condition for business. They are bound to hang on to Harrisburg, however, until the bugle calls them to up and away on that Centennial jamboree.

IT SEEMS a little singular that no discussion in Congress can be started without a revival of the old issues of the war. There may be, and undoubtedly are, times when questions arise which demand that the eyes of our legislators should not be closed to the strife waged for the perpetuity of the Government. One of these times was that which brought out the amnesty debate. But there may be too much of a good thing, and this perpetual raking among the ashes of a dead past sometimes gets a little monotonous. There are demagogues in both parties in our National Congress, and they take every occasion, however, trivial the excuse to ring the changes on the old topic; but if Congress would just attend to its legitimate business, and give a little less attention to foamy war debates, the country would look with more pleasure upon its work.

CONSIDERABLE alarm is felt in England over the threatened return of the plague, which more than a century and a half ago made such devastation in England. Even such a reputable authority as the *Lancet* seems to think there is just reason to fear that the dread scourge will invade England this season unless the strictest sanitary measures are taken to prevent it. During the last two years, the disease has appeared now and again in villages on the lower Euphrates, and it has now broken out at Hillah, and severe cases have occurred at Bagdad. The recent outbreaks have shown no diminution of the old virulence, and in the opinion of the *Times* there can be little doubt, when the present state of commercial communication is considered, that the malady may soon be conveyed from Bagdad to the Levant. From the Levant it might easily pass to Europe, and to England. The note of alarm has been sounded by the *Lancet*, the *Times* and other journals, and the authorities are waking up to the prospective danger and propose to use every effort to keep off the pestilence.

STATISTICS are not always the most interesting reading, but they are none the less important sometimes. Just now they tell an interesting story of the exportation of cereals from this country, and they have had such an affect that the Chamber of Commerce in Russia has taken the matter in hand, and is anxiously looking for some plan to stop the encroachments of the American grain trade upon the trade of Odessa. In former years Odessa ruled the grain supply of England. But the trade is now changed, and in 1875 the United States exported to England wheat to the value of £999,920, while the value of the same article from Russia was only £129,973. Even this statement does not tell the whole tale. In 1874 the value of Indian corn exported from this country to Great Britain was estimated at £7,487,178 and during 1875 at £8,492,158, thus showing an increase in the shipments of this cereal alone of more than $5,000,000 in a single twelve-month. Thus far during the present year the exports of grain have been satisfactory. Whether they will reach or overstep those of 1875 cannot yet be even estimated with any degree of certainty. Put these figures alongside of the facts, we gave the other day, in relation to the sale of American tools, and the products of American looms in England, and the story of the rapid inroads made by American enterprise in foreign parts is put into a nutshell.

THE presentment of the Grand Jury at St. Louis is a rather spicy document. It goes into details concerning the charges of bribery made against city officials and members of councils, and even then admits that the half has hardly been told. In referring to the manner in which the immaculate councilmen conducted operations, it thus neatly tells the story: "Our investigation has developed the fact that in all cases which were brought to our notice, the bills for which bribery were used were kept by the chairman of the committee to which they were referred from the action of the council until the money demanded for their passage was paid. The late Clerk of the City Council seems to have been the general manager of all important jobs, manipulating the committees on which the dishonest clique had a controlling vote, and was usually party who made bargains for money consideration, and divided the spoils. Several members of the clique, however, were not satisfied with their gains through the Central Bureau, but, as in the case of selling offices, managed occasional jobs on their individual account." The fraudulent voting which was manipulated by ward politicians, and the general rascality among the city officials, is set forth in stinging style. If half that the Grand Jury tells be true, their recommendations are timely, that not only the courts, but the Legislature should take hold of affairs, punish the guilty, and make new and more stringent laws.

PEOPLE will talk; and just now they are gratifying their propensity for tongue wagging by rather pointed discussions concerning the manner in which A. T. STEWART'S business affairs were so quickly settled after his death. STEWART was popularly supposed to be one of the wealthiest men in the United States. While the late merchant prince still lay robed for the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property, and especially of the goods in his stores, was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something like twenty-five millions of dollars. After his burial, this property is transferred by the widow to Judge HILTON for a million dollars, HILTON becomes the new partner in the house of A. T. STEWART & Co., and the whole business is supposed to be settled. But the transaction leaves one item out of the count—and a very important item, too. The letter which was given to the public along with Mr. Stewart's will set forth in somewhat shadowy outline, yet distinct enough to be understood, that Mr. Stewart had in contemplation some plans for the disposal of part of his wealth at least, for the good of his fellow-beings, and it was stipulated in the event of his sudden death that the widow should carry out the plans aided by the counsel of Judge Hilton, to whom had been communicated the details of the dead merchant's wishes. Under these circumstances the public was awaiting some definite statement as to what these plans were, when suddenly the information was given out that the whole property had been transferred from the widow to another party, and not a word was said concerning the charities previously referred to and so generally talked of. The whole business does appear a little peculiar, and seems to justify the pretty severe insinuations of the New York press. The *Tribune* voices the general sentiment and speaks out pretty plainly, in commenting upon the matter, when it says: "there was no intimation that Judge HILTON was to bestow these charities. Mr. STEWART'S letter informed his wife that he must *depend upon her* to carry out the plans he had devised. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gives to Judge HILTON, in order to secure and reward his interest in this matter, the widow has now, under the Judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real estate, to the Judge himself. In other words, the Judge seems to have traded his own legacy for the rest of the property. Under these circumstances Judge Hilton will not be surprised at finding the people of New York keenly watchful of his movements, and disposed to ask an early statement of his purposes. He will do himself no more than justice in taking the earliest opportunity to state to the public, somewhat fully, just what the proposed charities are, the amount which Mr. STEWART purposed to contribute to them, and his own intentions now with reference to the early execution of Mr. STEWART'S plans."

Perhaps after all it would have been better if Mr. STEWART had taken a little time while in life to perfect his plans and put matters into definite shape, for as the case now stands, it looks as if either he was insincere when he spoke of the proposed public charities, or that those he has left to execute his wishes propose to make "a good thing" out of his wealth for themselves rather than to carry out any of his schemes for the welfare of humanity.

CONKLING—BLAINE.

We are often asked if it is true that the distinguished statesmen whose names head this article are unfriendly to each other, and if so, the cause of it; and if it is of such a character as would be likely to prevent the cordial support of one by the other for the Presidency, in case of his nomination at Cincinnati. We have been compelled to answer that we did not know; but to enable our interrogators to judge as well as we, it may be stated for their information the cause of the quarrel, and leave them to form their own opinions. The Chicago *Tribune* says: We believe that these gentlemen have exchanged no courtesies for the past ten years, but a common danger to the country it is quite likely would bring them again together. On the 24th of April, 1866, while the Army Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. CONKLING reflected severely upon Gen. FRY, Provost Marshal General during the war. BLAINE defended FRY, declaring that there was not a more honorable and high-toned officer in the army than he. He further said: "That officer, I doubt not, is ready to meet the gentleman from New York or anybody else in the proper forum. I must say that I do not think that it is any very creditable proceeding for the gentleman from New York here in this place to traduce Gen. FRY as a military officer when he has no opportunity to be heard."

CONKLING responded: "If Gen. FRY is reduced to depending for vindication upon the gentleman from Maine, he is to be commiserated certainly. If I have fallen to the necessity of taking lessons from that gentleman in the rules of propriety, or of right or wrong, God help me." On a subsequent day Mr. BLAINE read a letter in the House from Gen. FRY, which closed as follows: "He (CONKLING) can therefore only escape the charge of deliberate and malignant falsehood as a member of Congress by confessing an unpardonable breach of duty as Judge Advocate. He held both offices and took pay for both at the same time; he has certainly been false to honor in one, and perhaps, as the sequel may show, in both."

This drew an explanation from CONKLING of the manner he was employed by the Government. BLAINE charged that he violated the law, which he quoted, prohibiting him to receive compensation while holding the office he did. In the progress of the discussion CONKLING said: "If the gentleman from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion upon the subject he has been discussing, or upon any other subject pertinent to me, I think that he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion, and, as it is a matter of entire indifference to me what the opinion may be, I certainly will not detain the House by discussing the question whether it is well or ill-founded, or by noticing what he says," and concluded by calling BLAINE'S conduct "ungentlemanly, impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the question." BLAINE closed the discussion as follows: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so wilting; his haughty disdain, his grand-iloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House, that I know that it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that, within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, THEODORE TILTON, of the New York *Independent*, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late WINTER DAVIS had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. HYPERION to a Satyr, THERSITES to HERCULES, mud to marble, dung-hill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty DAVIS, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

That passage-at-arms between the two distinguished gentlemen ended their personal and social relations, and to each other they have never spoken since.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

We yesterday offered a brief comment on the alarming increase of business failures in the last three months, purposing to look more fully into the significance of this circumstance at another time. We now resume the subject. Are we drifting downward into hopeless insolvency, or are we reaching the solid basis, from which we can again build into prosperity and abundance? Our view is that it simply means, that after long struggling the failures merely mark the exhausted parties. The theory of the New York *Tribune* is, that there is a certain volume of business, which the country is capable of supporting and controlling, and when you go beyond this, a law of business has been violated. There is just this measure of truth in all this; that when we go farther into business than we have the capital for, we proceed on credit and this is dangerous. Were we to observe this law we would not make rapid progress in wealth. We have broad and fertile acres, valuable mines of coal, iron, silver and gold; our land teems with all manner of wealth, but it is undeveloped. Capital is absolutely necessary to this development, unless we choose to wait and accomplish the result by our unaided toil. This we cannot do, as, owing to our war debt, and the consequent payment of interest, we *must* develop the resources of the country as rapidly as possible. This constitutes one phase of the business of the country,—and the phase that is first to suffer, under the pressure of hard times.

One reason why we have urged that it is not so necessary for this country to strain after specie payments, as it is to develop our natural wealth, is, that we are in a position where it is absolutely essential to the solvency of the nation that we should rapidly develop all the latent means we have. It may be a startling proposition, but it is nevertheless true, that among those who manage our national finances, it is much less a question when we will resume specie payments, than that we save ourselves, as a nation, from bankruptcy. The gold interest demand more than absorbs our available supply; and this because, owing to the declension of trade, we are not sending abroad enough of breadstuffs and manufactures to relieve the strain on our gold supply. So long as business declines, this export trade will decline, and unless our imports more than correspondingly decline, the day is not in the far future when it will be a very troublesome question how to gather the gold necessary to pay our foreign interest. This consideration alone points out the necessity of pressing the development of trade. We simply *must* do more business than we did in 1860, because of our changed condition.

Take the Government alone in illustration of this idea. In 1860 we were nearly free from debt, and the yearly expenditures of the National Administration were less than $100,000,000. Now they are at least three times that amount, besides the necessity that is upon us of reducing by over $30,000,000 yearly of our public debt. This large amount of over $300,000,000 must come from the several sources of revenue open to the Government, and represents a small per centage on various articles of commerce. Not only is the National Administration heavily in debt, but cities, counties, States, railroads, and various corporations are also involved, the aggregate constituting a fearful volume of debt, and necessitating the raising, by extraordinary means, large sums on interest and debt account. Much of this debt is foreign, and represents, not the development of the country, but the wastes and losses of war. Thus we are compelled to send out of the country now, yearly, nearly twice as much of our wealth as, before the war, we gathered up to support the Government, and all of which represents an absolute loss to us. To meet this steady and unreturning drain upon our resources actually necessitates twice, if not three times as much business, as we transacted in 1860. We are compelled to come up to that standard, or fail.

It is a fallacy to suppose that we can possibly get along on the same volume of business that we transacted in 1863. If, therefore, it be true that we are gravitating down to that standard, we are in fearful peril. But we do not imagine that we will ever again fall to that level. We have larger reaches of territory opened up, more lands under cultivation, larger yields from our mines, and greater results from our manufactories. Our newly built railroads bind the eastern and western portions of the continent, and have opened to us the trade of the orient. We have larger possibilities and preparations for trade, and in the nature of things we must transact more business than we did fifteen years ago, or else a vast amount of capital must be wasted. Our people, in their eager, energetic spirit of trade, will not allow their facilities to remain unemployed, their mills to be shut, or their railroads to be unused. Business will continue in greater volume, and we are among those who believe that we will soon start forward in what will be a well-sustained career of prosperity.

Hawthorne at Bowdoin College.

Hathorne (as his name was spelled in college, and by himself till later in life) was a shy, morbidly sensitive young man, who often "took a dead" in his recitations, but stood first in the class as a writer. In the preface of "The Snow Image" (a book dedicated to his classmate Horatio Bridge), Hawthorne recalls the days at a "country college" when the "two idle lads" flshed in the "shadowy little stream wandering, river-ward through the forest," "shot gray squirrels," "picked blueberries in study hours," or "watched the logs tumbling in the Androscoggin." The author's college life was prophetic of the after years, when he so dwelt apart from the mass of men, and yet stirred so deeply the world's sensibilities and delighted its fancy. His themes were written in the sustained, finished style that gives to his mature productions an inimitable charm. The late Professor Newman, his instructor in rhetoric, was so impressed with Hawthorne's powers as a writer, that he not infrequently summoned the family circle to share in the enjoyment of reading his compositions. The recollection is very distinct of Hawthorne's reluctant step and averted look, when he presented himself at the Professor's study, and with girlish diffidence submitted a composition which no man in his class could equal. He had few intimates among the students. One of his special friends was Franklin Pierce, in the class above him, and this fellowship lasted till that early morning among the New Hampshire hills, when the ex-President saw the fading moonlight tenderly resting on Hawthorne's dead face. When the class was graduated Hawthorne could not be persuaded to join in the band in having their profiles cut in paper, the only class picture of the time; nor did he take part in the Commencement exercises. His classmates understood that he intended to be a writer of romance, but none anticipated his remarkable development and enduring fame. It seems strange that among his admirers no one has offered him a fitting tribute by founding the Hawthorne Professorship of English Literature in the college, where, under the tutelage of the accomplished and appreciative Professor Newman, he was stimulated to cultivate his native gift.—*G. T. Packard; Scribner for May.*

Signs of Spring.

The voice of spring has undoubtedly been heard in the land, and the uncertain glory of an April day gives promise of an early summer. The green yule of a singularly mild winter has not as yet fulfilled the prediction of those who looked for a singularly unhealthy spring. Still the doctor comes up smiling and rubs his hands at the prospects of typhoid fever and ague, and pneumonia, He does not yet dispair, and as he anxiously inquires of his trusty apothecary how much demand there is for quinine, he mentally consoles himself with the hope that in the absence of the other ills he can yet fall back upon spring fever and general debility. The Coroner is also cheerful. If nothing particularly brilliant in the explosion or boiler bursting line has come to mark the the Lenten season, he scents blood in the air. The angry passions of man have begun to rise, and the shouts of "hang him" sound as music to his ear. Passion begets apoplexy and sudden death, and alcoholic consolations lead to stretchers. Railroad and steamboat accidents have not been quite so frequent as in former years, but while there's life there's hope. The street cars begin to show the effects of the spring weather, for the ladies are to be seen in the early morning making their pilgrimages to the shrine of novelties. All the sights and sounds are spring-like, and if nothing unforseen occurs to mar the general joy among the denizens of the barnyard, we may soon be gladdened by the annual cleaning and the cheerful sight of the mop and dust-pan.

NORWICH *Bulletin*—"There have been some radical changes in the last century. A hundred years ago they kissed a lady's hand; now you kiss her lips—that is of course, if you happen to be behind the wood pile and no body is looking, and you don't want to disappoint her. It may take 100 years to get from her hand to her mouth, but we never felt that the time was misspent."

MRS. PRESIDENT TYLER.

The Story of her Courtship and Marriage.

The widow of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, was among the ladies who looked down upon the House of Representatives from the gallery during yesterday's session. She was in company with the wife of Goode of the Norfolk (Va.) district, whose constituent she now is. Mrs. Tyler, who is still apparently on the sunny side of sixty, has by no means lost those traces of beauty which thirty years ago made her the belle of Washington. She is trying to dispose of her Gardiner's Island property, having purchased a beautiful place near Norfolk. The lady enjoys the distinction of being the only woman who ever married a president of the United States, Mr. Tyler being the occupant of the White House at the time of their marriage. Those whose memories go back to 1843 will recall the mixture of love and tragedy which is associated with the widower president's wooing of the rich and beautiful Miss Gardner. He was fifty, five and she twenty. Henry A. Wise and other Virginia friends endeavored to dissuade him from the match, and one of them told him a story of a rich old James River planter, who called his body-servant Toney into council on the expediency of his marrying a miss in her teens. Toney shook his head saying: "Massa, had you better?" "Yes Toney," replied the infatuated planter, "why not? She is so beautiful that the sight of her would make one rise from a sick bed to marry her. I am old to be sure, but I am not too old to make her happy." "Yes, Massa," diplomatically remarked Toney, "you is now in your prime, dat's true; but when she is in her prime, where den, Massa, will your prime be?" Mr. Tyler is said to have laughed at Toney's philosophy but paid no further attention to it. One day, while courting the lady, he was invited, together with his Cabinet and others, to take a sail down the Potomac a little way and witness the testing of a new cannon. Previous to the test the party had a social glass of wine in the cabin below. Miss Gardner was along and by her bewitching conversation so enchanted her presidential suitor that he lingered in the cabin after the rest of the party had gone above. Word was brought him that the gun was about to be fired, and he was gently suggested that he should come on deck. But still he lingered, fascinated. They got tired waiting for his excellency, and touched off the gun. It was a fatal experiment. The cannon burst and spread death among the invited guests who had come to witness its triumph. The members of the president's cabinet and Mr. Gardiner, father of the beautiful lady in the cabin below, were killed by the explosion. The President and Miss Gardiner, by their failure to go on deck, escaped all injury. Of course the tragedy horrified the nation. One day, a few months later, John Tyler packed his valise at the White House and ran over to New York, and made Miss Gardiner his bride. The engagement had been kept a secret, and the marriage came upon the New Yorkers as a surprise. A hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and it was the social sensation of the day. The bride was taken to the White House, and dispensed its hospitalities in a queenly manner. She became a widow in 1862, and is, as I have intimated, a very well-preserved one to-day.

A DRUMMER WILTED.

How a Young Girl Got the Best of Touring Pilgrim from a Commercial House in Louisville.

It was a clear bright day, when the young drummer—who was making his first tour through the South—was seen smiling complacently on a fair damsel sitting at his left and diagonally opposite him, on the 3:30 south-bound train from Memphis, on the M. and T. Railroad.

She was fair and beautiful to behold, as he thought, when he approache d her thus:

"My good lady, it seems as if you are traveling alone."

"I am," was the reply.

"Well," said the drummer, "nothing gives me more true pleasure than to play the gallant to the fair sex, who, like yourself, are companionless; and if I do not presume too much, I will be happy to be your escort as far as we travel together."

"How far are you going?" she said.

"To Grenada," was the reply.

"I shall go that far myself."

"Well, then surely we will have quite a nice ride together."

"But pray, sir, if I am not too impertinent, may I ask what sort of business you are in?"

"Oh, not at all, not at all, my fair lady; with pleasure, I can say that I am a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in Louisville, Ky."

They sped on at the rate of twenty miles an hour, busily engaged in conversation, until they arrived at Station 15. By this time he had changed his seat to the one directly behind her's. When the train stopped their eyes fell upon a poor-looking donkey, when he, thinking to make the young lady blush, was heard to say,

"Fair lady! I having been raised in a city, and totally unacquainted with the different animals that inhabit the country, will you please tell me what sort or kind of an animal that is over the way there?" at the same time pointing his finger at the donkey.

She replied by making a mischievous wink at her father, who had not long since taken a seat near enough to hear the conversation.

"I, too, have been raised in the city, and am like you, unacquainted with the animals that inhabit the country, but if I would be left to judge, I would emphatically say, from his silly look, and long ears, that he must be 'a traveling pilgrim for a commercial house in Louisville, Ky.' Don't you think so papa?"

"I do, I do, my daughter." The drummer wilted, and has not been heard from since.

Young Lochinvar in Africa.

Recent French journals tell a lively and pleasing tale of a "young Lochinvar" in North Africa, which shows that the age of chivalry is not wholly passed if only people will go to the right place to look for it. In the oasis of Feriana, in the regency of Tunis, dwells a wealthy Cadi who possessed a lovely daughter Miriam, or, as the Arabs call it, Meryem, by name. Her a brave young Arab sheik, Ahmed-Bou-Merzan, belonging to one of the best families of the Aga.lik of Fez, desperately loved and asked in marriage. The Cadi consented and the day was fixed. At the appointed hour the ardent bridegroom made his appearance, coming like the lover in Bayard Taylor's charming poem,

On a stallion shod with fire,

and accompanied by a brillian retinue of his friends and followers. To his utter astonishment and indignation the Cadi coolly told him he had changed his mind about the marriage. What the Cadi's reasons were, whether he had merely heard something to Ahmed's disadvantage, or whether, as the case of young Lochinvar, another suitor had bid higher for the damsel's hand, does not appear. At all events, Ahmed-Bou-Merzan was no more disposed than young Lochinvar to take no for an answer in such a case. He drew his trusty scimiter, called upon his retinue to follow him to the death, charged upon the people of the Cadi and the defenders of the "douar," cut his way through to the tents of the women, seized the lovely Merymen, (nothing loath perchance) placed her before him on his beautiful steed and went off like a whirlwind to the land of Djebel-Mandra, leaving thirty-two dead warriors of Ferina behind him to testify to his prowess and that of his friends. The whole region is up in arms, and a "goum" of six hundred fierce cavaliers, at the last advices, was in hot pursuit of the eloping pair.

Ball Room Dressing.

A bucolic Michigan lady sends this note to the Chicago *Tribune:* "Are the ball-room dresses illustrated in fashion-papers correct representations of the same as worn by ladies attending balls, &c., in our large cities? If so, how do those not endowed by kind nature with the correct form, you know, manage to keep up their end of the fashion level? Do they have 'busts' made to order, painted, grooved and warranted to fit? And why is it (if a fact) that respectable ladies, while attending balls, parties, &c., are licensed to exhibit themselves there half naked, when, if they should present themselves in the same shape in ordinary society, they would be classed among the demi-monde? I ask for information, as I do not move in the 'higher circles,' and am not posted."

A Fine Mansion.

Leland Stanford's new residence in San Francisco is said to surpass in magnificence and extent any other on this continent. It has an extreme width of 155 feet and depth of 150. The rooms number fifty. The architecture is in the Italian style, adorned with massive portices and bow windows. The halls are ornamented with most costly panelings made from the rarest woods. The ground hall, which is 80 by 20 feet, is adorned with Corinthian columns of the Aberdeen granite. The rotunda, India room, library, billiard room, Pompeiian room, bed-rooms, attics and lower apartments, are all fitted up in a style of princely magnificence. The cost is between $600,000 and $1,000,000.

WHEN THEY ARE WITH US.

When the swift years ring their changes
On the deep-toned bell of Time,
Music of sweet voices mingles
With the mellow, silvery chime.

Music, of loved absent voices,
Heard by stranger ears to-day;
Severed far by time and distance
From the hearts which long and pray

For the time to speed its coming,
When, united, they once more
Shall in close and loving converse,
Live the dear old times all o'er.

Oft there come to us grim spectres,
Haunting us in quiet thought;
Ghosts of thoughtless words once spoken,
Careless uttered, half forgot;

Memories of love unnoticed,
Tender trifles deemed so slight;
Now we hold them priceless blessings,
Brightening as they've taken flight.

Echoes come of other voices;
Heard by angel ears to-day;
Once they made our household music,
Now, alas! they've hushed far aye.

How we miss them, how we mourn them!
And our souls in anguish cry
For our longed-for, far away ones,
Hidden from us in the sky.

Never can we say, "Forgive us,
Oft we caused you sorrow here;
Oft we failed to prize our jewels
While we held the casket near."

Never can, with hot tears raining,
Win one touch, or look, or word;
Slightest token to assure us
That our bitter wail is heard.

Love we then our household angels,
With that thoughtful love which brings
Precious balm for dull heart-aching,
When death comes to give them wings.

Avenging his Honor.

A sanguinary duel took place in France the other day. In a heated political discussion a blow was given by Count de X——to the Duke of Z——. The Duke didn't return the blow; but a few minutes later, finding himself alone with the gentlemen who were to act as his seconds, he took an oath never to see his wife or little girl again until he had washed away the insult in the blood of the Count. The next day the duel took place. The Duke was wounded twice—in the fore arm and in the right side—before the Count had received a scratch; but the Duke, notwithstanding the suffering and loss of blood from his wounds, insisted in continuing the fight. The duel went on; the Duke making a superhuman effort, drove his sword through his adversary, who fell lifeless. Then, pallid as death, bathed in his own blood and with difficulty sustaining himself, the Duke drew a white handkerchief from his pocket, and tending over the Counts body, dipped the handkerchief in the blood gushing from his adversary's death wound, and turning to the four seconds, who looked on aghast, the Duke raised the blood-stained cloth to his face, and said: "You will tell them gentlemen how the Duke of Z—— avenged the insult of his honor. I wash away the insult with the blood of the one who insulted me." He then said to his own seconds: "Take this handkerchief which I confide to you' to the Duchess, my wife: I enjoin upon her as a duty to place it among the wedding gems of my daughter when she shall be married; it is her father's gift to her—the purity of his name." The words were hardly spoken when the Duke fell back dead, and in death his features looked calm and proud, and almost wore a smile. His honor had been satisfied.

Geographical Exploration in Africa.

Africa is, however, now the great point of assault by geographical explorers, and there come the most wonderful revelations regarding the fertility and beauty of various of its extensive regions, with curious descriptions of its government and people. Dr. Nachtigal, describing Wadai, in North-east Africa, says:

"Fixes the population of the country at about two and a half millions, and says that the surface elevation of the land is from west to east, with an elevation of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea level. Numerous small streams flow from the eastern heights, falling into the two principal rivers, the Kafa and Batha. The country is divided into seven provinces; the religion is Mohammedan, and the king, whose power is arbitrary, is looked upon as a sort of divinity. The king's harem consists of about five hundred wives, and all his sons, except the heir to the throne, are blinded with hot irons, a duty performed by the king of the smiths, who is also the surgeon of the harem. The people are skillful workers in iron, but given to the drinking of an intoxicating beer, a practice which great efforts are made to repress. Spies are extensively employed for that purpose, and any man upon whose premises the forbidden liquor is found is punished by having his wife's head shaved. The king has an army of 40,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, and the country is heavily taxed for the support of the king and his expensive government."—*From Popular Science Monthly for May.*

The President's Salary.

Arguing against the reduction of the Presidential salary, Burleigh writes in the Boston *Journal* as follows: "Washington exacted the strictest economy at home that he might serve his country and not impair his private fortune. Jefferson was well off when he went into public life. He inherited 1,900 acres, which he increased to 5,000. His income, independent of his farm revenue, was $3,000 a year. His wife's dowry was $40,000 in cash. Had he left public life alone and attended to his estate he would have been a rich man. His public career closed in 1809. For nineteen years he was absent from Monticello, and seven of these years were passed abroad. He returned to find his estate ruined, his property squandered, his fortune scattered. All attempts to retrieve his fortune were in vain. He was adjudged a bankrupt. New York city sent him a donation of $8,500, and other cities were alike generous. Jackson had a style of his own. Like a good soldier he lived within his income. At the Rip Raps in the summer, in a low farm-house, coat off, feet in slippers, chair tipped back, a cob-pipe in his mouth, he gave audience to ambassadors. Van Buren had a private fortune of his own. Pierce, by rigid economy, carried $50,000 out of the White House. No clerk in the Custom House lives in as economical style as did the bachelor President, James Buchanan."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Stanick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying S. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. da8
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, ETC., ETC.

Our Spring assortment of Low, Medium and Fine Dress Goods will now be found unusually complete and attractive, and New, Fresh Goods at the very Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, new styles in Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, a nice assortment Sateen Striped Goods.
At 15c, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, choice new Spring Plaids and Stripes.
At 25c, new Mixed Dress Goods—a bargain.
At 30c, new Centennial Plaids.
At 35c, extra value in new Centennial Plaids.
At 37½c, a special bargain in all-wool Plaids.
At 35c, beautiful line new Plaid Debeges.
At 30, 35, 45 and 50c, Pongee Mohairs, a good bargain.
At 45 and 50c, a bargain in new Silk Pongees.
At 50c, beautiful variety of fine Dress Goods.
At 50c, new Poplins warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 18¾c, good value in Striped Japanese Silks.
At 25c and upward, best value in Japanese and Striped Silks.
At 12½c to $1 per yard, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

All qualities and numbers in American and imported Black Cashmeres at our usual lowest prices.

A full line of Mourning Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.

In our Silk Department, new lines of Black Dress Silks and newest Shades in Colored Dress Silks have been added, making it now the most complete it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and prices still lower than usual. Also, a full line of Black Satins for street wear in a full line of qualities at special low prices.

A very fine assortment of new Striped and Check Silks.

New patterns in striped and Checked Mourning Silks at very low prices.

NOTICE—In deference to the best the Store will be closed on Saturda

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK
THE FOLLOWING
Spring Novelties in Material
FOR
OVERDRESSES,

Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, in New Shades,
Black Damasse,
Colored Damasse, in New Shades,
Black Velvet Striped Grenadine,
Navy Blue and Myrtle Green,
Velvet Stripe Grenadine,
Black Velvet and Satin Stripe Grenadine.
Ecru Cashmere.

We also offer a large line of
Black Gros Grain and Taffeta Dress Silks,
The very best makes and warrant them to give good satisfaction, and guarantee the price to be the lowest for quality.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF
COLORED SILKS
Embraces every shade of coloring in the different qualities, from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.
New Silk and Cashmere
Sacques and Dolmans,
In Lastest Styles.
JUST OPENED.
Retail Stores.

PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics,
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Portions of our house will be open when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.
Jas. Loughridge,
Buy direct from the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
No. Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875. da8
10 CASES POTASH. FOR SALE BY J. B. CANFIELD, April 5, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
SACQUES, SHAWLS,
Suits, White Goods, &c.

We have now open a very fine variety of Ladies' and Misses' New Spring Sacques, Black and Colored Suits, Overdresses, Costumes, New Spring Shawls, just received, at our usual lowest prices.

Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1876.

The supply of money in this market is still very liberal, and we quote rates of interest as heretofore. Independent borrowers find no trouble in finding all the money they want at 7@8 per cent., and banks are anxious to accommodate them. It is hard to quote the price charged on doubtful paper, as many lenders and banks are very suspicious of parties paying a high rate of interest. Good mortgages are very scarce in this market and money plenty for this class of security at 9 per cent. The eastern money market is glutted, and if there is no increased demand money will certainly be very cheap during the summer months

The order of Secretary Bristow to commence paying specie will be found in our telegraph columns this morning.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

6bnd	113	6-20's 1865-coupons	122¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	121¾	10-40's, ...	116¾
" 1867, all called,	120¾	Currency 6's, ...	125¾
" 1868	117¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
6-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	124	Ohio & Mississippi.	17
Erie	16	Union Pacific	64¾
Ft. Wayne	98¼	Toledo & Wabash ...	25
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	138¼
Pt. Paul	29¾	Alabama Mid.	107¾
Do. Pref.	66¾	American Express ...	60
Michigan Southern	86¾	U. S. Express	72
Do. Central	94¾	Pacific Mail	30¾
North Western Com	40¾	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref.	60¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island, etc. div.	104	Hannibal & St. Jos.	18¾
Chem. & Pitts.	85¾	Panama	127¾
Pacific Mail.	19¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Cen. Trans (A) ...	4¾	Cen. Trans (B) ...	4¾
Reading (S)	45	Empire Dr (A)	54
Cen. of N. J. (A)	127¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30(B)101	
Oil Creek (B.) ...	19¾	Penna R. R.	58¾
Lehigh Valley (A)...	61	North Pacific bonds —	

NEW YORK, April 18, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4@5@6. The customs receipts were $252,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $23,000. The clearings were $21,600,000. Specie shipments to-day to Havana were $105,000. Sterling 487@489¾. Gold opened at 113¾, and closed at 112. The carrying rates were 1¾ to 2. Loans were also made flat. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. The stock market opened irregular, but in the main weak, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1¾, the latter Pacific Mail. Lake Shore fell off 1 per cent. Subsequently the decline was checked, at the second board the market was weaker again. At the close a recovery took place and the market was dull and steady, except for Granger stocks, which were slightly lower than the opening. Western Union, Rock Island and Erie were ¼ to ⅝ higher. The transactions aggregated 123 000 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore and 7,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do '64 new, 118¾; do of '65, 120¾; do '67, 122¾; do '68, 122¾; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State.—Tennessee sixes, 104¾; Virginia new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 37½; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 67¼; Quicksilver, 17; do preferred, 23; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo, 72; American Express, 60; United States Express, 72; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 16; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 137½; do preferred, 141; Michigan Central, 94¾; Panama, 127¾; Union Pacific, 64¾; Lake Shore, 86; Illinois Central, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 86; Chicago & Northwestern, common, 40¾; do preferred, 60¾; C. C. & I. C., 04¾; New Jersey Central, 39¾; Rock Island, 104; St. Paul, 29¾; do preferred, 66; Toledo & Wabash, 102¾; do preferred, 103; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 105; preferred, 110; Chicago & Alton, 102; preferred, 103; Ohio & Missis-ippi, 17; Delaware & Lackawanna, 113¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 17; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; do preferred, 34¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Sterling, 55 & Quincy, 17¾; do preferred, 30; Joe., 19¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union, 103¾; land grant, 93¾; Sinking Fund, 90¾.

London, April 18.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £213 000. Consols: 94 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 25.

Frankfort, April 18.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

Paris, April 18.—Rentes, 66f 32½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 17, 1876.

Trade continues very quiet; and while the general tone of the market continues weak, there has been but little change in prices recently. Crude is quoted as follows: United, $1.18¾; Union, $1.85; Conduit, $1.81¾; immediate shipment, $2.08¼@2.10. Refined also dull and nominal at 14¾@15¾, delivered in Philadelphia, and 11cts. on cars here.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales of countries, $1.15; city make, $1.20 bid, and $1.25 asked.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Clipper.	Hutchinson o w	970
S. Craig.	Chipens o w	271
Total		1,241

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co....	Warden F & Co Baltimore	1,800
Brilliant. Oil Co....	Warden, F. & Co..do ..	992
Total		2,542

Boston Wool Market.

We report this week the lightest amount of sales in any one week for many years. Although it is a holiday week, and consequently one business day short, if we should add one sixth to the amount of being the possible sales of that day, we should fall short of 400,000 lbs as the total amount, which would be over 150,000 lbs short of last week, one of the dullest before known, and furnishes as exact indication of the state of business. Quotations are not based and based upon the wants of both buyer and seller. Pulled wools are reported duller than at any time for ten years and it is almost useless to give quotations.

A dispatch from California says 'prices are firm, buyers are taking hold freely and the wool is coming into market rapidly,' which is a singular state of affairs taken in connection with the state of the market here, as there is nothing to warrant the belief that the prices at which wools are held there can be sustained. They may take cheap freights and ship around the Horn, thereby keeping the wool out of the market so much the longer, but the end will only result in a more probably greater decline on arrival.

Fleeces and all kinds of wool are now in stock, and if there is any delay in the western wools coming forward, even with the small amount of machinery running, the market will be pretty well cleaned out. Nearly all the desirable free Californias wools are in the hands of one house, and are held at 28@31c.

We quote: Picklock and XXX Pennsylvania and Ohio nominally, 36@36c; X and XX, 45c; No. 1, 42@ 43c; Michigan X and above, 40@41c; Wisconsin X and above, 40@41c; New York State, Vermont and New Hampshire do., 37@40c. Tub-washed, fine, 38c; do. Kentucky, 42@43c. California spring, free of burr, good conditions, 28@30c; slightly burry, 26@ burry, 18@20c. Fall, 16@20c, free; 12@16c burry. Oregon, 30@33 1-3 for Valley; 24@27c for Eastern. Nevada, 22½@26c. In Texas best fall medium is quoted at 28@32c; fine, 27@30c.

Combing fleece washed, 42@45c; deinines, 40@50c; fine deinines, 45c. Combing pulled, medium to coarse, 42@47c. Unwashed fleece combing sells at 35 @38c for common Western, and 37½@ 39 ℔ for Kentucky good to choice. Kentucky clothing, unwashed, 28@32c; western unwashed fine, 22@25c; medium, 30@32c. California pulled wools, supers and extras, 27½@30c. City pulled, domestic skins, 40@42c ℔ lb for extras, according to length; supers, 40@42c Western supers and extras are held at 35@40c ℔ lb. Eastern supers, 45@50c. New York supers, 38@40c.

We report sales of 128,500 lbs domestic, 117,200 lb, of California, and 102,000 lbs pulled—making a total of 348,400 lbs.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, April 18, 1876.

Stations,	Above low water—ft.	In.	Change in last 24 hours—ft.	In.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Boonville, Mo.	16				S	Clear.
Brownsville, Pa..	1	3	—1		NW	Cloudy.
Brunswick, Mo..	14	4	+6		SE	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	40	4	+1	7	E	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	24	6	—3		NE	Fair.
Coshocton, Pa..	6	2		—1	NW	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	13	6			SW	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa..	15	1		+2	S	Fair.
Evansville, Ind..	25	6	+2	6	W	Fair.
Freeport, Pa.....	11	2		—10	NW	Cloudy.
Hickman, Ark....	44	10			SW	Clear.
Hermann, Mo....	14	6		+8	NE	Clear.
Jefferson City, Mo	13	11			S	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	16	6		—11	SW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa..	17	3		—1	W	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	14	2		—7	SE	Clear.
Le Claire, Iowa..	9	11		—1	W	Clear.
Lexington, Mo...	12	6		—7	S	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	10	5		—2	E	Clear.
Louisville, Ky..	10			—2	E	Clear.
Marietta, O.....	16		—2	1	NW	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn..	21	11		—1	W	Clear.
Morgantin, W. Va	2	1		—3	W	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn..	12	10		+1	NW	Clear.
New Geneva, Pa..	6	6		—2	W	Thr'tng.
Oil City, Pa.....	6	10	—1	2	W	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.....	11		+1	3		
Paducah, Ky.....	10	10		+10	SW	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa...	9	9		—2	NW	Cloudy.
Plattsmouth, Neb	8	7		—2	E	Clear.
Shreveport, La..	27	7		—1	E	Foggy.
St. Joseph, Mo...12		3		—9	S	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo....	23	3	+1	2	Calm	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss..	43	7		—1	W	Clear.
Warsaw, Ill.....	16	4			S	Clear.
Chattanooga, Tenn	10	9		—2	NW	Clear.
Johnsonville	12	7		+2	W	Clear.

JOHN KABRNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.
YANKTON, April 14, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The ice broke up here on the 6th, and moved out without doing any damage. The steamer Josephine was launched from the ways the same day, and the Far West on the 10th. The Far West commenced receiving on the 10th for Fort Benton, and left on the 12th with 260 tons of freight and full of people, 80 tons of her freight was for Benton, and the balance for way points; she will fill out with Benton freight at Bismarck, D. T., most of her passengers are Black Hillers bound for old Fort Pierre. Nick Bussen commands; Ed. Anderson and John Balk pilots, and Paul Murphy mate, and J. D. Lloyd clerk. The river has been rising here for the last week, and is now four feet, but is falling two-day. Yesterday it was full of very heavy ice all day. Captains McCord and Vandevort, Local Inspectors of St. Louis, arrived Wednesday evening, and yesterday inspected the steamer Western, Josephine and Far West, also Captain Grant Marsh's new fortyfoot "Dr. Burleigh;" they left this morning for Sioux City, Iowa, to inspect boats laying there. The Key West, Western and Far West have all been newly painted, and are looking as good as new. The painting was done by Messrs. Ruch & Toblin, of Yankton, D. T. The boats of the Missouri River Transportation Co. will be officered this season as follows:

Steamer.	Captain.	Clerk.
Key West,	Nick Bussen,	J. D. Lloyd.
Western,	T. D. Mariner,	Jas. J. Karle
Far West,	Grant Marsh,	none assigned.
Josephine,	Mart Gouison,	Jos Dodd.
E. H. Durfee,	John Todd,	W. Coulson, Jr.
Carroll,	T. B. Burleigh,	J. Q. A. Parr.

The steamer Benton, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, left Sioux City yesterday, and is expected here to-morrow. The steamer Carroll is also expected to-morrow if the heavy ice of yesterday does not compel them to lay by. Parties for the Black Hills are arriving by every train, and from present appearance, there will be a large trade by boats from Yankton to Fort Pierre. Capt. D. M. Marratta left here yesterday by rail, for Bismarck. He will be Superintendent of the Missouri River Transportation Company line of steamers at that point this season, and will also be agent for Dr. W. A. Burleigh, who has the Government contract from Bismarck to Benton. Joe Todd, late clerk on the E. H. Durfee, arrived last evening from St. Joseph, Mo. When he left the Durfee, last Tuesday, she was getting along nicely, and making good time—she is expected here on Monday or Tuesday next, Joe Panlan, of Allegheny City, will be steward on the steamer Western, this season. Will write again. Your's truly, J. J. E.

THE stage of water last evening was 9 feet 8 inches, and falling. Cloudy and raw, with indications almost equal favorable for rain or snow.

MAYSVILLE collected $643 50 wharfage in March.

THE Gipsey broke a "wrist" yesterday, and will have to lie up for repairs.

THE Raven and Kanawha No. 2 exchanged tows at Cairo, and each turned back.

THE St. Hobbs left Wheeling for St. Louis Saturday night with 21,000 kegs nails.

THE Barnard, Capt. Cramer, is announced to depart for St. Louis on Thursday without fail.

THE Jos. A. Stone passed Cincinnati, on Sunday, with a barge of empty barrels and some empty barges.

THE Mary Miller and John L. Rhoads should arrive here from St. Louis during the latter part of the week.

THE Maggie Smith did not get off on Monday night as expected. She departed yesterday, taking with her a barge of railroad iron.

THE tow-boats John Gilmore and Jim Gilmore exchanged tows at Cairo, the latter turning back to Pittsburgh with the Kanawha No. 2.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Captain Dan. Moore, is filling up steadily for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and will leave as advertised.

ADVICES have been received that all the boats that had been laid up between St. Paul and the lake are safe and have suffered no damage whatever from the ice.

CAPT. J. V. Reynolds turned over the command of the Julia No 2 to Capt. Sam Christy at Cincinnati on Saturday, and went to Madison to look at his new Kanawha packet.

THE Exchange, and tow-boats, Jno. Dippold, Sam Clark, and Coal Hill, arrived. The Exchange for Portsmouth, and Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, departed; also, tow-boats Ella, My Choice, Hornet No. 2, N. J. Bigley, and Coal Valley.

CAPT. Jno. L. Scott left for Portsmouth on the Exchange, and from there to Cincinnati, where the transfer to her new owners will be made. From Cincinnati he will proceed to Washington City to look after the McMillan patent capstan.

COM. W. F. DAVIDSON, of the K. N. Line of Upper Mississippi River steamers, has contracted with James Mack for two model barges, 170 feet long, 50 feet beam, 28 feet fl or, and 6 feet hold. One to be completed within sixty and the other in ninety days.

THE Robt E. Lee arrived at Memphis at 8:30 Saturday night, and was greeted with a salute from the tug N. M. Jones. The river men had built a bonfire on the levee to greet her on her trip, and the bluffs were lined with people to take a last look at her.

THE Emma Graham was due last night, and will be found in port this morning. Freight was being hauled down for her yesterday, and she will no doubt get out with a big trip for one of her old servos. Captain J. T. Russell is in command, and Nat. Earhart is in charge of the office.

OWNERS of New Orleans tonnage at St. Louis have formed a combination similar to the one they had last year, and rates will probably be advanced to-day. The names of the members have not been made public, but it is understood that the Louisville Line, Barge Company, and all the independent boats go into the ring, which is to last two years.

THE Galena *Gazette* says that Capt. Dreuning, an old up river pilot, left for St. Louis a day or two ago, for the purpose of learning the channels of the Lower Mississippi. The gentleman is the patentee of the alarm buoy for rivers and lakes, which contrivance is pronounced by old navigators to be the most practical thing of the kind yet invented.

THE Jim Gilmore tried to bring two barges up over the falls yesterday, but her wheel lost its grip and she came up through the canal. Weitzel's worthless dam has the effect to make many a boatman think his boat's wheel is greased whenever she strikes that current under and above the bridge. Uncle Sam ought to blow that dam thing at the head of the falls out of the river, and then fill up the holes with putty.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE Travis Wright is still at work on the wreck of the burned steamer Mary Bell. The Wright has succeeded thus far in recovering a large amount of cotton from the sunken wreck, and there is now on the bank of the river, below the elevator at Vicksburg, 741 bales of the recovered cotton, which was to be sold last Friday, by the underwriters to the high-st bidder. There still remains a good deal of cotton in the hull of the Mary Bell, and the Travis Wright will probably recover all of it before she quits, though the river is very high and the current very strong, interfering considerably with the work.

THE tow-boat Tiger, coming up on Monday evening with five empty barges in tow, struck a snag at Black's Island, and sank almost immediately in 12 feet of water She careened to such an extent, that her boilers went overboard. The Sam Clark went down and took off everything that could be moved, and brought up her tow; the Clark was to have gone to the wreck last night again, to endeavor to raise her. The Tiger is owned by Clark & Co., coal dealers, and was employed in towing in the pools, and assisting the larger boats when needed. She helped the Baltic out with her tow on Sunday, and had five empty barges belonging to the Sam Clark at the time of the accident. There was no insurance on her.

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PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 18, 1876.

There is a continued fair degree of activity in general business, and it is interesting; nearly all our merchants continue to report trade as picking up, and while the inquiry for the leading staples is confined chiefly to supplying immediate necessities, the volume of business in the aggregate is considerable. There appears to be a more cheerful feeling prevailing in commercial circles, and another encouraging feature is an absence of local failures of any importance, for some time, in consequence of which confidence is again being restored.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $4@5 ℔ bbl for common to fair, and $6, 50@6,50 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ℔ gall.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, and while the demand is confined to small lots, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Some sales for export have been made recently; we are cognizant of one purchase of a round lot for shipment to Boston. However, there is no improvement in prices as yet, although, in consequence of a reduction in stock, the market is firmer. Sales of navies at $1, 10@1, 15 ℔ bu. in round lots, and $1, 20@1, 25 in a small way.

BUTTER—The market continues easy, and choice roll cannot be quoted above 30c; prime, 27@28c; choice dairy, in small packages, 24@28c. Common grades very dull.

CHEESE—In light stock and firm at quotations; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14; prime New York, 14¾@15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $7@8 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 9@10c for fair to prime; fancy, 10¼@11c. Peaches, 11¾@12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12 @12¾c. Pitted Cherries, 23@26c.

EGGS—We have to report a continued sluggish market, with prices still ruling in buyers favor; offered freely to-day at 16c.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, and dealers generally are holding spring wheat flours at an advance; winters are also firmer, with a very fair demand. The former may be quoted at $6, 50@7, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and the latter at $6, 50@7, 25. Rye Flour, $4, 75@5.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is firmer, with an increasing demand, but there has been no recent change in prices; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1, 32@1, 38; do Michigan white, $1, 42@1, 45. The Oat market is reported firmer, with sales at 39@40c for Penna. and Ohio mixed, and 42@43 for white. Shelled Corn continues scarce, and may be quoted at 56@57c, and Corn in the ear is also firm, with sales on wharf at rates noted. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 80@82c in first, and 65@67c in second hands. Barley quiet at former quotations.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally continue to report a good demand for all the leading staples, without, however, any notable change in prices. Our quotations have been carefully revised and corrected up to date.

RICE.			
Carolina.....	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¾@6¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice.....	55 @70	Inf	35 @38
Prime.....	60 @65	Dark.....	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime...	60
Fair.....	55	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf.....	12¾	Standard B.....	10¾
Crushed.....	11¾	Standard Cr C .10	
Granulated..	11	Refined Yellow	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop.	7¾@ 9
Standard A..	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder..	60 @1 10	Oolong.....	32 @ 85
Imperial.....	90 @1 00	Souchong.....	35 @ 85
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio...	23¾	R. Rio, ib pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio...	22¾@23	Laguayra	27
Good Rio....	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java,.	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	30		

HAY—The supply of baled is light, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; No. 1 Timothy, $19@20; No. 2 do, $17@18.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4, 00 ℔ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $13@16 ℔ ton; Second and Shipstuff, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@23, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at 85@1 ℔ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1, 10@1, 15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ℔ lb.

ONIONS—Very dull; $1@1, 50 ℔ bbl. Onion Sets very dull and difficult to quote.

PROVISIONS—The market continues easy, in sympathy with Cincinnati and Chicago our chief source of supply, but prices in our market remain unchanged,

Hams—Extra S. C.		tierces, per lb.....	14¾
per lb.....	14¾	Do. half barrels	15¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. buckets	15¾
Hams, Ex. S. C.	15	Lard Refined in tin	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar		mer use—in tres 15	
cured	15	Do ½ bbls ½ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.		Do	
per doz.....	95	Do. 3 lb caddies	17¾
Sugar Shoulders....	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides		Do. 10 lb pails.	17¾
Short Rib Sides.....	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Bacon Shoulders....	10¾	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl..	23 75	Ham Sausage.....	9
Family Mess Pork..	23 75	Pig's Feet, ½ kegs.	$1, 90
Short Cut	22.75	Do. do. ¼ bbls.	$2, 75
Lard. Prime Leaf in		Do do. bbls.	

POTATOES—Quotable at 30@35c ℔ bu. on track, and 35@40c from store, according to quality.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $10, 25@10, 75 per bushel. Timoth Seed, $2, 80@2, 90.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 9@9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ¼ to ½ inches; country rendered, 8@8¼ ℔ lb.

The Prospect in California.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of April 7 has the following:

The market is exultingly good demand for wheat, both for export and milling, with light receipts; the outside price 2c. We have up to this date exported the equivalent of 330,000 tons wheat for the current harvest year, and from the best data at hand the stock yet remaining in the State cannot be less than 70,000 tons of wheat. There are now on the berth loading some half-dozen ships, and it looks very much as though our total exports of wheat and flour for the year 1876-'77 would reach our estimate of 330,000 tons for the harvest year ending July. Engagements direct have during the year been greater than ever before to Europe, reaching a total of 1,600,000 centals of wheat and 54,000 bbls of flour, and leaving still a number of vessels on the berth.

We have had fine, genial, growing weather this month, with light April showers. Just enough moisture to keep vegetation in the best condition, and to bring forth crops in abundance. Up to this date we have had no frost to injure the vine of the fruit buds. Plowing and seeding are progressing finely, and everything looks promising for large and abundant crops of fruit and cereals.

The barley market is without essential change, although prices seem to favor the buyer, by reason of heavy stocks in warhouse. Oats, on the contrary, are very scarce and prices steadily advancing. Corn is in good supply. Rye is scarce and so is buckwheat. Hops are plentiful and cheap. Bran and middlings have declined.

Chicago Seed Market.

There were a good many orders received for small lots of the various descriptions, and the market ruled fairly active. Prices were firm, and for the better grades of some kinds there was a slight improvement. Sales of timothy were made at $2@2, 35 for poor to good, and $2, 38@2, 40 for prime. Clover sold at $6, 40@6, 50 for prime unhulled. A small amount of ordinary flax sold at $1, 20. Sales of Hungarian were made at 48@49c for fair to prime. Millet sold at 55@60c. The above quotations are for lots disposed of on 'Change.

The December Corn Case.

Some time ago a special arbitration committee of the Board of Trade heard the complaint of one member against another for defaulting on the delivery of corn on a contract for December delivery. The committee fixed the settlement price at 45c. An appeal was taken to the Committee of Appeals, and a decision rendered a few days ago, fixing the settlement price at 50c, and 5 ℔ cent, damages—equal to 52½c.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1876.

There was no market to-day on account of the elections.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 12,600 barrels; superfine western and State $4, 15@4, 50; common to good $4, 90@5, 25; good to choice $5, 30@5, 75; white wheat extra $5, 75@7, 75; extra Ohio $4, 90@7; St. Louis $3, 25@9. Rye flour firm at $4, 30@4, 75. Corn meal more active at $2, 85@3, 25. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts 8,000 bush; rejected spring at $1, 13; mixed $1, 16@ 1, 20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1, 26@1, 27½; white western $1, 45@1, 46. Rye: western 86c. Barley more steady; No. 1 Bay $1, 12. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn: demand active; receipts 85,000 bush; western mixed graded 70c; old western mixed in store 69½c. Oats unchanged; receipts 14,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; eastern and western 10@18c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¼@8½c; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@20½c; naphtha nominal. Tallow steady at 8 15-16c. Rosin steady at $1, 80@1, 85. Turpentine steady at 38c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 18½@19c; western 17¾@18¾c. Pork dull at $22, 80. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles dull; western long clear 12½c; city 12¾c. Lard easier; prime steam 11¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 8@12¾c. Whisky firmer, $1, 11½@ 1, 12.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Petroleum; refined 29¾f.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 6¾@6¾d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,900 American. Wheat: receipts for four days 25,000 q rs, including 19,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 9@10s 1d; do Club 10s 2@10s 8d; red western spring 9s 8@9s 10d. Flour 23@24s. Corn 34s 3@34s 6d. Barley 37s. Peas 38@38½s. Clover seed 63s. Cheese 62½s. Petroleum: refined 11¾@ 12d; spirits 9d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Flour active, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 western red $1, 09@1, 09; Pennsylvania red $1, 14. Corn weak and lower; western mixed 65¾c. Oats quiet and steady; western white 46@46c; mixed 42@44c; Rye active and firm at 80@85c. Hay scarce, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and weak; western prime to choice 22@28c; good prime 20@21c. Cheese dull; crude 7¾@8c; refined 14¼c. Coffee dull, quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and steady at $1, 12½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Flour: better grades in moderate request; others neglected. Wheat firm and unchanged. Rye 81c. Corn firmer; mixed white and at 56c; yellow 56c. Oats firm; white 36@45½c. Clover-seed 16½@19½c. Petroleum easier; crude 10¾@ 10¾c; refined 14@14½c. Whisky: western $1, 12. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 35@36c; firsts 28@34c; western extra 32@33c. Eggs firm at 15@16c. Cheese steady; 12¾@14c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—Flour in fair demand; western superfine $4, 00@4, 50; common extras $4, 75@5, 25; Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota do, $5, 50@7, 25; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6, 00@7, 25; Illinois $4, 25@5, 50; St. Louis $5, 25@9, 50; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7, 25@9, 50. Corn steady; 71@75c mixed and yellow. Oats 46@50c for mixed and No. 2 white; rejected 43@47c; No. 1 white 53@56c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Molasses quiet and steady; sales of prime fermenting at 28@42c. Corn meal dull and weaker at $2, 35@2, 90. Corn scarce; 60@65c. Pork quiet; mess quoted nominally $23@23, 50. Hams inactimate; choice sugar cured quoted nominally 14¾c for large size; 14@14¾c for small size. Whisky: sales of Louisiana rec ified at $1, 10; western quoted at $1, 12. Other articles unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1, 13@ 1, 30. Corn firm at 46@47c. Oats quiet and steady at 29@42c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions: Only moderate ordinary business. Pork $23, 75@ 23 50. Bulk meats firm; sides, 12½@12¾c. Bacon 9¾c, 11, 2@11¾c. Lard 14¼@14½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1, 07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 18.—Flour firm. Wheat strong-er; No. 2 white Wabash $1, 39; No. 1 white Michigan $1, 39¾; No. 2 do $1, 18; amber Michigan $1, 39; No. 2 red $1, 14; rejected red 96c. Corn quiet, but firm; high mixed 48¾; seller May 48c; seller June 51¾c; low mixed 44½c; no grade 32c; damaged 30c. Oats firm; No. 2 41c; Michigan 37½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady and lower, and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1, 14¾; hard $1, 24; No. 2 Milwaukee $1, 03¾; seller May $1, 09; seller June $1, 09¾. No. 3 Milwaukee 97¾c. Corn firm; Oats scarce and higher; No. 2 fresh 31c; seller May 34½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 90c; No. 3 steady at 83c. Rye firm, but nominal; No. 1 71@71½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour in good demand at $4, 75@5, 75. Wheat inactive; $1, 40¾. Corn steady at 44¾@45c. Oats firm at 31c. Barley and Rye: nothing doing. Pork dull at $22, 75. Lard nominally 13¾@13½c. Bulk meats firmer; 8¾, 11¾@9c. Bacon strongest at 9¾, 12¾@12¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Cotton quiet. Flour steady and firm. Wheat: $1, 20@1, 30. Corn higher at 51@52c. Oats firm and quiet at 40@40c. Rye dull and unsettled at 75@77c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $22

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary and falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, clear, followed by partly cloudy or hazy weather.

Broke His Back.

About seven o'clock last night Paddy Freel fell out of bed at his residence, at No. 782 Liberty avenue, and broke his back. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

Allegheny Parks.

A meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding. Secretary White was authorized to advertise for proposals for grading and paving the cartway across the First ward park, from Stockton to Marion avenues, the bids to be for paving with either block stone, locust block or cobble stones. Messrs. Patterson and Stack were appointed a committee to attend to the cutting of the grass. The contract for cutting the grass during the year was awarded to Robert Kidd for $198 for each time the grass is cut.

Vestry Elections.

The following additional vestry elections are reported:

ST. ANDREWS—Wm. H. Byram, John B. Jackson, George P. Hamilton, C. C. Hussey, John P. Henderson, R. B. Francis, Walter McClintock, Samuel Harper, Geo. Gormly, F. B. Bronot, W. Wade, Jr.

CHRIST CHURCH, Mt. Washington—Wm. Halpin, John S. McMillan, Wm. Bond, Alfred Mariand, Samuel Goldthorp, Edward Dermott, Edward Bratt.

At an election for vestrymen held on Easter Monday in the Parish of Calvary—Episcopal Church—East End, the following gentlemen were elected to serve one year: Geo. R. White, Thomas M. Howe, Samuel Martin, Robert Bruce, Samuel B. Dougias, William Carr, James B. Murray, F. Slataper and N. J. Braden.

A Relick of Ye Olden Time.

We were politely shown by Mr. J. M. Davidson, of Pulaski, Lawrence county, Pa., a curious specimen of musical chirography—a little hand-made book, containing about fifty pages of music, including staves and scales agreeable to the elementary gamuts of the schools. The title page of the book, beautifully written with a bold hand, is—

"MARY McELVAIN,
Her Vocal Musick Book
Made by James McCall, May ye 20, 1770."

The written tunes are chiefly old familiar ones, such as "Elgin Martyrs," "Portsmouth," &c. Several sacred songs are written in full. From the marginal notes we select the following as not a little curious:

"If that no flat be set on B, then in that
Place doth stand your mi;
But if your B alone be flat, then E
Is mi, by sum of that.

"If both be flat, your B and E, then
N is mi, as you may see;
If all be flat—B, E and A—then
You will find your mi-la D.

"If F alone is sharp, your mi is there;
If F and C, then C doth mi declare;
If F, C and G all sharpened be,
Your G alone contains your mi."

* Mary McElvain was the maiden name of the grandmother of Mr. Davidson, who cherishes this musical manuscript as a family heirloom.

THE MORTALITY LIST.

Deaths in Pittsburgh Last Week.

The mortuary record for last week shows sixty-three deaths, as follows: Accident, fall from wagon, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 3; Bright's Disease, chronic, 1; disease, not stated, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; cystitis, acute, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 2; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; gastritis, acute, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; malformation of pectum, 2; meningitis, 4; measles, 2; metritis, 1; obstruction of bowels, 1; pneumonitis, 10; pericarditis, 1; rheumatism, 1; scrofula, 1; smallpox, 3; unknown, 1; spinal bifda, 1; total, 63. White 49, colored 14, males 34, females 29; married 16, single 45 and widows 2. Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 11; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 2; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 1; from 60 to 70 years, 8; from 70 to 80 years, 3; total, 63.

Of the fourteen cases of infectious diseases reported 10 were smallpox, 1 scarlet fever, 2 diphtheria and 1 typhoid fever.

A COLD GAME.

The Second Match of the Season.

The second game of the season was played on the Union Park grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Allegheny and Iron City clubs. The temperature was so low that the boys really suffered from the cold when not actually in motion, and it seemed impossible to get the ball warmed up sufficiently to stick to their fingers when most needed. The first inning demonstrated the fact that the playing was going to be very ordinary, nothing more. The first inning was a blank, but the Alleghenys scored three on the second, which so stirred up the others to renewed efforts that it resulted in scoring two on the next inning and three on the following. The end of the whole matter was that the Alleghenys had the best of the Iron City boys, and they came out four ahead, as the following summary will show:

Allegheny.	O.	R.	*Iron City.*	O.	R.
Lamb, 3 b.....	0	0	Kane, c.....	2	1
Rose, s. s.....	4	0	Baker, l b.....	1	0
M'Cloaky, c.....	5	0	Ramsey, c f.....	3	0
Hamm, l. f.....	4	1	W. Welsh, c.....	4	0
Williamson, c f.....	4	0	McFeely, r f.....	4	0
Quest, 2 b.....	0	3	Denny, s s.....	5	0
M'Williams, r f..	2	2	Huff, 3 b.....	3	1
Gallagher, p.....	2	1	Lloyd, c f.....	2	1
Hagan, c f.....	4	0	Ahl, 2 b.....	3	1
	27	9		27	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Allegheny..	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	9
Iron City...	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5

THE DORN MURDER.

A Plea of Insanity Set up by the Defence—The Case to go to the Jury Today.

The Criminal Court was taken up altogether with the Dorn murder case yesterday. There was nothing new brought out in the testimony, the burden of which was an effort to prove that Myers was, and has been a confirmed drunkard for a number of years. District Attorney Montooth announced at the conclusion of the evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree. Wm. Coyle, attorney for the defence, said that they would claim that the Commonwealth had not made out a case of murder in the first degree; that the defendant had kept a saloon for many years, and that the deceased was one of his customers, and was almost saturated with liquor at the time of his injury; they would show that the defendant was of unsound mind at the time of the infliction of the injury, and for some time before that. If they could establish this fact they would ask for a verdict of acquittal.

After taking the testimony of a number of witnesses to prove that the defendant had attempted to commit suicide by taking rat poison, and that he was not himself afterward, but labored under almost chronic delirium tremens, the attorneys went before the jury and argued their case with considerable ability. One side claimed that he was not responsible for what he did owing to the condition of his mind from the use of intoxicating drink. The other side held that that was no excuse, and that it would be a dangerous precedent to find a verdict upon such a theory. At the time of adjournment the counsel were all done except the District Attorney. His argument will be made this morning, and the case given to the jury at once.

A LITTLE DOG STORY.

A Pup That Would Not Drown, Although Kept Under Water Two Hours.

It must not be inferred from the heading of this article that this is a little story. It is a big story about a little dog, a pup, in fact, and is given as a matter of news as well as to show that dogs may have a plurality of lives as well as a cat. The story is told by one of the Allegheny Street Commissioners, and is vouched for by a number of persons well known for probity and veracity. The story was not told for the purpose of creating a sensation, nor with a view to publication, but it is too wonderful to be lost:

About two weeks since a gentleman living in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, discovered that his kennel was infested with about a half dozen whining, puling puppies, all sightless and hungry. The family was called in consultation, and after much pleading on the part of the children, the new comers were all allowed to start on the race for life, with the exception of two, which were doomed to death. The unfortunates were placed in a horse bucket and set under a hydrant at full head, where they remained for two hours or more. Thinking them dead beyond a doubt, the dog destroyer took them ont behind the stable and buried them in the manure pile. Two days after the funeral he happened to be near his improvised cemetery, when he heard something whining like a hungry pup, and looking in the direction of the spot where he had planted the two unfortunates, saw the straw moving as though there was some living thing under it. He first thought it was a rat feeding on the remains of the little dogs, but in order to satisfy himself he went and kicked the straw away, much to his utter amazement and surprise one of the drowned puppies crawled out gasping for a breath of fresh air. He took it up tenderly and laid it down gingerly with its mother and brothers in the kennel, where it is doing well, and promises to be the best of the lot. He is now inclined to think that the life of this "purp" was prolonged for a purpose, and he proposes to keep it in order to find what the purpose is. A great many people have gone to see the resurrected dog, and fabulous prices have been offered for it by unscrupulous persons, who expect it to do some wonderful things. Our informant attaches no importance to the matter whatever, although he knows the story to be strictly true, and regards the miraculously preserved animal as only a dog "for a' that."

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The Sinewy Reformers Split Rudely on the Finance Question—A New Party Demanded and Denounced in the Same Breath—Both Existing Parties Declared Untrustworthy—Slight Spilt Caused by the Withdrawal of the Internationalists.

In the Labor Convention yesterday several additional States were represented, New York, New Jersey, Missouri and Texas being among the number. The Convention organized in Schiller Hall about nine o'clock, and upon the call of the roll one hundred and six delegates answered to their names. The Committee on Resolutions had not yet completed their work, and until such time as they did, there was no particular business before the convention. As a partial report, the committee submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Believing it to be more just to furnish money by the government to the laboring class than to furnish it to national banks or railroad monopolies; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the loaning of money to the laboring classes by the Government with which to enable said class to engage in co-operation in the several branches of industry.

After a rambling discussion, during which it was apparent that the convention did not apprehend the intent of the resolution, it was recommitted.

WHAT LABOR DEMANDS.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Convention, having been adopted by the workingmen of Sharon:

WHEREAS, The interests of labor and the country are one and inseparable, as all wealth is the result of industry; and

WHEREAS, All labor should receive a just recompense, and such legislative enactments from national and State governments as will give equal and exact justice to all and advance the best interests of the country; and

WHEREAS, Our low wages, idleness and poverty, we believe, are the results of our lawmakers legislating for the benefit of the rich only; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the interests of labor of all kinds—skilled and unskilled—demand unity among the workmen and concert of action in all things pertaining to the well fare of the workingmen, and we will stand united, without regard to former ties, in all things where our interests are concerned, whether social, financial or political.

Resolved, That no good can come to ourselves or country from legislative halls until monopolists, bondholders and ring politicians are retired and their places filled by workingmen to legislate for the best interests of the entire people.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the national bank system of finance, the Government to issue directly to the people instead thereof a legal tender greenback currency receivable for all debts, public and private; said currency, at the will of the holder, to be interchangeable with bonds bearing a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we demand of our servants in Congress assembled the immediate repeal of that infamous bill commonly called the specie resumption act.

Resolved, That all tariffs shall be of such rates as will protect home industries and the products thereof from foreign competition, and on such articles as are manufactured or produced at home only.

Resolved, That inasmuch as cheap transportation is for the best interests of the country, we request of our National legislators the passage of *acts* for river improvement in preference to railroad subsidies.

The resolutions were referred to the committee of twenty-one on resolutions.

An incoherent and general discussion in which many of the leading questions of the day were lightly and unimportantly touched upon here ensued, and continued until the hour of recess.

Mr. J. L. Wright, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said that though his committee had been long in session, their deliberations were harmonious, and he introduced Mr. Wallace, the Secretary, who read the resolutions. Before he began, a sympathetic dispatch from a Newark, N. J., organization of working men, was read and received with applause. After this a delegate moved that the report be received and the resolutions considered seriatim. The motion prevailed. Mr. H. M. Torbett of the committee then asked that he be permitted to submit a minority report, signed by nine members, and the motion was amended so that the minority report was called for before the consideration of the majority report. The minority report was then read as follows:

UTOPIAN FINANCE.

WHEREAS, Believing the financial legislation of the Forty third Congress to be one of the causes of the present paralysis of trade, and *whereas* the two political parties now in existence having declared, through their various and many State Conventions lately held, their approval of such legislation,

Resolved, That we, the people in convention assembled, deem it our duty to declare what the mind of the people is upon this subject, so vital to their interests;

Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the National Banking Laws and of the Resumption Act.

Resolved, That we favor the issue of Government money to be made a full legal tender for all monetary purposes, and convertible into interest bearing bonds at the option of the holder, and reconvertible into the legal tender money.

Resolved, That the rate of interest upon such convertible bonds shall not at any time exceed three and two-thirds per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That we favor a system of tariff for the purpose of encouraging and protecting American industries and production, and are opposed to any reduction of the present tariff laws.

The majority report was then read in sections.

A CO-OPERATIVE PANACEA.

The first resolution, upon a plan for creating comprehensive co-operation, provoked very general discussion, and met with a great deal of opposition because it was conceived that it was too vague in its terms. Another ground of objection was that the proposed system, if made operative, would admit those of worse corruption than has ever obtained in the country. The resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, Believing it to be more just to furnish cash money by the Government to the laboring class than to furnish it to National banks and railroad monopolies; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the loaning of monies to the laboring classes, by the Government, with which to enable said class to engage in co-operation in the productive branches of industry.

Upon the first call of the Convention the resolution was adopted, but the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution referred back to the committee.

ANGRY DISSENSIONS.

The second resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, As we are emphatically opposed to the National banking system and the Resumption act,

Resolved, That the present depressed condition of the industries of our country, and the world, is owing chiefly to the neglect of the ruling power, to consider seriously and earnestly the true condition of the labor interest, and we reiterate our convictions, made at former conventions, that the true financial policy of the Government is that money issue by the people, to the people, without interest and that to secure equitable rights to labor, the hours of labor should be reduced.

The minority report of the Committee on Resolutions was offered as a substitute for this, and another lengthy discussion ensued. Upon a call of the convention and division of the delegates the substitute was adopted by a vote of 59 to 36. Upon the announcement of the vote a scene of great confusion ensued. A demand for the yeas and nays was made, but in the confusion the Chairman did not pay attention to the call, and when he announced the adoption of the minority report, a score of delegates arose excitedly, and started to leave the room in protest against the action of the convention. It was openly charged that the supporters of the bond substitute were in the interest of Tom Scott, and for a moment it looked as if there would be a very decided split in the convention. The attention of the Chair was finally attracted to the demand that had been made for the calling of the roll, and he ruling that the question was not finally decided and that the yeas and nays should be taken, quiet was restored, the roll was called and again the substitute was adopted by a vote of 57 to 46.

A SPLIT IN THE CONVENTION.

Then Mr. McGuire entered his protest against the adoption of the resolution, in behalf of the Social Democrats, and the other radical organizations. The laboring men should let the finance question alone. Mr. Haller, of Ohio, asked for permission to retire, as his constituents had instructed him to leave the deliberations of the convention if such a resolution was adopted. Mr. Wedemeyer—In behalf of the Internationalists I beg now to withdraw from the convention.

Twenty-four delegates left the room with Mr. Wedemeyer, and as they were going out of the door, one of the majority sprang to his feet and said that this convention was one of workingmen, and not one of Social Democrats and Internationalists.

Mr. McGuire, the representative of the Social Democrats, thereupon arose and asked if it was desired that he should leave the convention, and if it was not he demanded that the insult offered to the Social Democrats be retracted. This was done and the confusion subsided.

RECOMMENDING SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Then the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the determined effort on the part of a large number of the employers of labor throughout our country to victimize all earnest workers in the cause of labor reformation, which we consider a short-sighted policy, for in the prosperity of the working classes rests the welfare of the entire community and there can be no revival of business so long as labor is poorly paid and unemployed.

Resolved, That we urge upon the workingmen and workingwomen of the country to organize under one head, each for all, and all for each, upon a secret basis, not antagonistic with the duty they owe their family, their country and their God.

Resolved, That we recommend that organizations be created in Counties, States, and Nation, and operating together assist each other for protective and benevolent purposes.

THE CONVENTION POLITICALLY.

The concluding resolution was prepared to reflect the political sentiments of the convention.

Resolved, That we, the working and producing people of the United States of America, have lost all confidence in both of the present political parties, because we have been deceived by the leaders of both parties, and by the policy relating to the interests of the working classes.

Resolved, That we will not support either of these old organizations any longer, but rather do now organize and pledge ourselves to support a Workingmen's Party, free from corruption, to liberate the working classes from social and industrial bondage, and therefore we invite the hearty cooperation of all workingmen in the great struggle for our industrial emancipation.

The following was offered as a substitute by a minority of the committee:

Resolved, That an irdependent political action is extremely hazardous and detrimental to the labor interest; that the workingmen of the country should organize in Trades Unions and Labor Leagues to educate the people first, and then, after thorough education and discipline is obtained, to throw the banner of independent action to the breeze, and they believe that existing political parties can be made the vehicle for the attainment of their ends by personal and organized efforts at primary elections of both parties, and through the primaries the nominating conventions, and therefore in this way be able to carry their men and principles into the halls of Congress, and the Legislatures of the various States, and thus secure the enactment of laws that will be just and equitable. The Convention went into the consideration of the whole for the consideration of this final resolution, but pending action being taken an adjournment was had until this morning.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Owston & Sowers, bankrupts, of Venango county, and George M. Clark, bankrupt, of the same county. Assignee's report of of the sale of certain notes and claims presented and confirmed nisi.

Alfred E. Mason, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county, petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Sweet, Cook & Co. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorious, debtor, Titusville. Order made allowing J. B. Mayward, a creditor, to intervene in the proceedings.

A. L. Rowand, bankrupt, of this city. Order made for a hearing on the 26th inst.

George Gilmore, of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Hearing on the exceptions filed to the Register's report took place after the 27th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

Wm. Lang & Co. vs. Wm. Beeson and Wm. Rea, impleaded with Robert Hogsett and doing business as the Dunbar Iron Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,856.95.

S. Wilson vs. Adam Reineman. Verdict for plaintiff for $213.

Robert W. Anderson vs. Beeson & Miller. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and the defendant let into a defence.

The same action was taken in the case of Jos. T. Bennett and Wm. B. Houston.

D. B. Hunter and wife vs. Joseph Wray. Action in ejectment for eighty acres of land in Mifflin township. Judgment of non-suit.

Jamas McNeill & Bro. vs. Mullin & Malony. Action to recover for work done. On trial.

Jno. Stulen, jr., vs. Casey. Verdict for plaintiff for $156.93.

Maria Allen, administrator of John Allen, deceased, vs. Clem. Miller, late copartner of the firm of Robinson, Miller & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $417.22.

C. S. Fetterman, executor of N. P. Fetterman, deceased, vs. Michael O'Hara and wife. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,626.85.

Trial List for To-Day.

Claflin et al. vs. McIlroy et al.
Gainsford vs. Pennsylvania Co.
Dunn et al. vs. Neal et al.
White et al. vs. Neal et al.
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank vs. Porter.
Greenawald vs. Sanderson.
Hazlewood vs. Wolff.
Greely vs. Gray et al.
Snyder et al. vs. Carothers.
Myers vs Hoeveler.
Greenawald vs. Roeder.
Summindigger vs. Weiler.
Sarver vs. Egan.
Penn Mills Co. vs. Randall.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

Jared M. Brush vs. A. D. Miller, a *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Jac vs. Einstein & Co.
Kierholzer, in trust, vs. Hanna.
McDonald vs. McDonald & Jackson.
Hoyff vs. Barton & Co.
Britton et ux. vs. Bese et al.
Kuhn vs. Meskimmens.
Boeltzer vs. Listman.
Schober vs. Schumacher.
Stumpp vs. same.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

The Myers-Dorn homicide case is still on trial. The prosecution will close the argument this morning.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
P. J. Sweeney,	McCallester, et al.,
J. S. Bell,	Jno. H. Black,
J. Schaffner,	Fred Bikigs,
J. Mink,	Jas. Kalcl.er.
Jos. Carr,	Dani. Kaylor,
Jno. H. Goe,	Pat Shannon,
W. E. Lee et al.	Martin Joseph,
L. Reigard,	Jno. C. Dolan,
J. Parker.	M. J. Clark,
J. Myer,	Mary J. Hays et al.,
F. Shay,	Mary J. Hays,
F. Riddle,	H. Marks,
M. Turney,	Thos. Patch,
H. Schafer,	O. Downs,
Jno. Griffin,	J. Elchley.

Court Notes.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MONTOOTH will deliver the closing argument in the Dorn murder case to-morrow morning.

T. S. PARKER filed a bill in equity yesterday in Common Pleas Court No. 1 in behalf of Quinnemaha Lodge, No. 1, of Robert Rankin vs. John J. Endras and the Safe Deposit Company, of this city. He asks the Court to compel the aforesaid Deposit Company to turn over to him a certain trunk containing silverware, which is alleged to have been given by defendant as collateral for a loan of $1,000, but no interest having been paid for over a year, although often requested. The Court has taken no action upon the matter yet.

JUDGE HADLEY, of Luzerne county, delivered a decision recently which may be of interest to many fathers, and rice versa. Fred. House, a minor, enlisted and went to the war, sent home $245 out of $300 paid as local bounty. Upon his return his father refused to give it to him on the grounds that, as he was a minor, he had a right to it. The court ruled that bounty was not wages, but a gratuity, and as such the father had no control over it. It also ruled that where a minor makes a contract for his services on his own account, and his father is cognizant of the fact, and makes no objections, that he is estopped from say ing the son shall have his earnings, unless there is a design to defraud the father's creditors, the earnings will belong to the son.

For Gentlemen.

Mr. Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor, Nos. 11 and 13 Fifth avenue, desires to announce to the public that he has just received a fine assortment of goods for Spring wear. Mr. Ladley's long experience, and the high reputation he has attained in the business, is a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction being rendered in all cases. Mr. L. has reduced his prices, and is prepared to make business suits of English and French Cassimere, and dress suits of the finest Diagonals and French Crepes, from thirty dollars upward.

Fine Dry Goods at Auction.

To accommodate our numerous customers, we will offer our stock at auction,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

As our sale, day and evening, is without reserve, to close out our business, many rare bargains may be secured.

J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny.
Late 32 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons Wanting to Borrow Money

On mortgage are referred to the advertisement of A. H. Bauman, in the "want" column. Mr. B. is *not a "curbstone broker,"* but keeps a regular office, and pays a large license. Those who patronize him may rely upon being fairly dealt with.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Many persons, no doubt, are contemplating the important item of getting a new suit, and as yet have no settled conclusion as to where to go in order to get a perfect fitting garment. To all such we would say that the popular merchant tailor, J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, guarantees satisfaction in this respect in every particular.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

Summer Resort.

Idlewood Cottage, at Idlewood Station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., about five miles from this city, opens May 20, 1876. This favorite resort offers rare inducements to business men, as the day can be spent in the city, and a short ride will enable them to return to their family in the evening.

Prices Low.

The ruling motto in every branch of trade is *low Prices.* Inquiry demonstrates the fact that J. B. Carson, the celebrated merchant tailor at No. 48 Sixth street, is prepared to meet his patrons with the lowest prices of the season.

Removal.

R. A. Hall, dealer in Wigs, Toupees, Curls, Frizzes and Human Hair Ornaments, has removed from No. 79 Fourth avenue to 55 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

At No. 164 Smithfield street we buy our Wall Paper.

THE END AT LAST.

The Matt. Morgan Exhibitors Plead Guilty—A Fine of $125 Each Imposed on Two of the Defendants—The Others Released on Payment of Costs.

The cases of the Matt. Morgan exhibitors of classic tableaux were finally disposed of last evening. They came on for a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning. All the defendants were present except Messrs. Susa, Ed. Clarke, B. S. Hodges, L. C. Clarke and Dan. Collyer. The Mayor directed that the bail of those who were not present be forfeited, but Mr. Swartzwelder held that Mr. Gotthold, their bondsman, had given security for their appearance on Saturday only, and that when the case was postponed then the bail had not been renewed; therefore Mr. Gotthold could not be held responsible.

Mayor—Mr. Swartzwelder, I called your attention specially to the bond, when it was being signed. If Mr. Gotthold is not responsible for the appearance of the defendants you have deceived the Court.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I have the honor must remember that I am not counsel on both sides of this case. (Laughter.)

Mayor McCarthy—Mr. Clerk, bring those bail bonds.

The bonds were brought and showed that bail had been given for the parties on Saturday last, and also contained the provision that the parties should "abide and not depart the Court without leave." Mayor McCarthy concluded that the parties did not have leave to depart beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Swartzwelder—That question can be argued at another time.

The Mayor then announced that he was ready to proceed with the hearing. The list of witnesses was read and in addition to those already mentioned as having failed to respond, and whose names the subpœna contained, were Captain W. W. Fullwood, of the *Leader*, Mr. E. E. Lowry, of the *Chronicle*, and Mr. Fred. Muller, of the *Chronicle*. Chief of Police Hartzell was the first witness called. He testified that in his opinion the exhibitions of the troupe were indecent, obscene and demoralizing. He made the informations against the parties at his own instance and without suggestion or direction from any body else. The witness detailed at length the character of the tableaux and gave his reasons why he considered them lewd and lascivious.

The hearing continued for about an hour, when Mr. Swartzwelder stated that he had been sent for to conduct a case in court, and asked that the examination be postponed until four o'clock in the afternoon. The request was granted. At four o'clock the case was resumed and Chief Hartzell was subjected to a lengthy cross examination, in which he showed himself fully conversant with the artistic and scientific merits of the exhibition of one of the best and most exciting society plays ever produced in Pittsburgh. The scene at the home of *Mathew Standish* is not exactly the kind to be found in the thousands of just such homes scattered throughout America, and to the truthfulness of the characters who figure therein we write our attestation.

Last Night.

Last night was the occasion of the benefit tendered to Mr. George M. Wallace, Esq., by his friends. The audience, while not being exceedingly large, certainly had the merit of being rather select. There was quite an array of artists advertised, and every arrangement made for a splendid entertainment. Owing to some unforeseen hitch in the programme character, the orchestra failed to put in an appearance. This was not discovered in time to supply its place, but a mischievous boy in the audience, who had a jew's harp secreted in his pocket, touched off a few notes between acts that were well received. The violin solo, "Fantasia Pastorale," by Jack S. Irwin, was performed in his best style. Miss Henne appeared to good advantage in "The Path by the River." One of the best performances of the evening, as was fully expected, was Mrs. Dr. Sadler's rendition of selections from Shakspeare. The choice two scenes from "Measure for Measure." In the first she was assisted by Mr. W. B. McCaffrey, and in the second by Prof. G. Walter Dale. It is very evident that the lady not only has a taste for the stage, but she possesses no little merit. In the rendition of these selections she acted with perfect ease and considerable energy, and succeeded in sustaining the difficult part better than many who have previously heralded as stars. Mrs. J. Benswanger finely sustained her reputation as a musical artist in her solo, and proved, in her duett with Miss Henne, that she has too much voice to let the latter be heard. Bartley Campbell's baby, that one from Tuscaloo, did not put in an appearance. The "Golden Egg" was pretty well mounted, but it had the misfortune of being the last piece on the programme, and everybody didn't stay to see it out.

"Old Fort Duquesne."

Extensive preparations are being made for the production of "Old Fort Duquesne" at Library Hall on Friday evening, under the auspices of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, N. G. P. The play is a dramatization of Bartley Campbell's, and with the material he had we have no doubt that he has fashioned well.

Browne Social Circle.

The first annual ball of the Browne Social Circle will be given on Friday evening at the German Masonic Hall, corner of Washington and Madison avenues, Allegheny.

Wattles & Sheafer, Jewelers,

have removed their place of business to their new store room, No. 54 Fifth avenue, (formerly occupied by Reineman, Meyran & Seidle.)

They will display in a few days the most elegant stock of fine goods ever seen in this city. Don't forget to call and see them in their new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Sham burgh's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer England at New York, P. Caland at New York, Nevada at New York, Indiana at Philadelphia, and Netherland at Antwerp.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....A special meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

....An iron propeller pleasure boat is being built by Hartupee & Co., for a club of gentlemen in this city.

....The Allegheny Water Committee meets this evening to consider the proposition to test the duty of the Lowry engine.

....He says my new spring hat looks like the turban of an Ottoman. Naughty man." Ought a man to stand this? Not a man.

....Gottlieb Malick was fined $20 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon for abusing his wife. He Malick her no more.

....The Tradesmen's Industrial Institute meets to-morrow to hear the report of the committee appointed to effect a settlement with the guarantors.

....The closing exercises of the Western Theological Seminary will take place at the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hodge's), Allegheny, to-morrow.

....The toll keeper on the upper Birmingham bridge was shot at by a rough yesterday morning when he insisted upon his paying the regular penny.

....Joseph Geyer and Henry Hambert were thrown out of a buggy by a runaway horse, on Penn avenue, yesterday. They sustained some severe bruises.

....John Robert, of the East End, took some money from his father, and bought a pistol and revolver with it. He is now in trouble on account of reckless shooting.

....Yesterday afternoon a box weighing 2,200 pounds fell upon the leg of a man at the freight depot at the Point, crushing it badly. The man was removed to his home in Allegheny.

....Did you ever know it to miss if you lost a collar button, broke a suspender or tore a vest strap off, that you hadn't a pin about your clothes and all your friends in the same fix?

....George Schunk, aged twelve years, was instantly killed near his home at Saltsburg yesterday morning while attempting to board a morning train. His father is one of the proprietors of the company store at Saltsburg.

....James Foley, a boy employed as a laborer on the P. C. & St. L. Railroad, was run over by a train near Mansfield about eight o'clock yesterday morning. He was so seriously injured that the surgeon pronounced his case as hopeless.

....Isaac Leyda is held for a hearing before the Mayor on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on H. K. Hopkins. It is alleged that the defendant drew a knife on Monday evening, during a dispute over a horse transaction, and made a plunge at the prosecutor but fortunately inflicted no bodily harm.

....The case of Dr. James Prestley, considered by the Presbytery of Zanesville at its meeting last week, was referred to a committee consisting of Revs. Hawn, Hoge, Safford, Rodger and Waddle. Enough is known of the mind of the Presbytery to warrant that Dr. Prestley will not be licensed.—*Cin. Gazette.*

....Bishop Tuigg proposes to have all priests in charge of churches to which residences are not attached board and lodge at the Episcopal dwelling, thereby saving rent; also that, instead of the ushers at the Cathedral receiving money and making change for seats, tickets for seats shall be sold at the vestibule to those who are able to pay.

....During the progress of the game of base ball at Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, a young man named Whitehead climbed on a wagon to look over the fence. While standing on the vehicle the horse suddenly started and Whitehead was thrown off and had one of his arms fractured.

....Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy, ran off on Penn avenue, and the occupant, Mr. Fred. Steigley, was thrown out, and besides being badly bruised, sustained a dislocation to his left shoulder blade. He was assisted to his home, No. 186 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, and Dr. Heckman summoned and his injuries attended to.

....A proposition for a system of co-operation between coal miners and their employers is that the miners pay into a sinking fund four per cent. of their earnings, and the operators an equal amount, to be used for the benefit of idle miners during a dull season. The idea is said to be favorable to capitalists who are engaged in no other than the mining business.

....The contest for the Johnston Target Medal came off yesterday morning, and was participated in by Co. H, Fourteenth Regiment, of New Texas, Co. F, Eighteenth Regiment, of East Liberty and Co. F, Nineteenth Regiment, of Allegheny. The medal was won by Wm. Armstrong, of Co. F, Nineteenth Regiment, and under the rules will be worn by Capt. W. W. Tyson, commanding that company, for the ensuing year.

....James Butt called yesterday upon Bob McGonnigle, Secretary of the Allegheny Poor Board, and authoritatively demanded to know why his maternal parent had been sent to the poor farm. Bob didn't like the manner admitted of any verbal "buts," particularly of the style in which his interlocutor put them, and he accordingly waltzed Butt down to the Mayor's office before the magistrate read the riot act to him and then let him go.

....As George Rupert and John Bruner were passing along Penn avenue, on their way to their home in Lawrenceville, on Monday evening, they were suddenly attacked, as is alleged, by Joseph Klemn, Edward Rowswell and John Kelley, who had said and abused them in a shameful manner. The assailants were arrested, and yesterday morning separate informations for assault and battery were made against the parties before acting Mayor Butler. The defendants are in custody awaiting a hearing.

....The following young ladies were received on Monday into the order of the Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's convent, on Webster street: Miss Katie Creed, Sister M. Adela; Miss Sallie Ryan, Sister M. Emerentia; Miss Mary Kirwin, Sister M. Mildred; Miss Maggie Hughes, Sister M. Innocent; Miss Teresa O'Neill, Sister M. Mauretia. In delivering his address to them Bishop Tuigg said: "One of the requirements of the order was that they must give up the voice of reason, and only hearken to the dictates of the divine will, made known to them through their superiors."

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Superior Workmanship.

One of the principles which govern the merchant tailoring establishment of J. B Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is superiority of workmanship; no garment is allowed to leave his house unless perfect in every fidelity in every detail in point of workmanship.

Variety the Spice of Life.

Variety in assortment of furniture is an especial feature of the stock at the furniture rooms of J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

Stockholders individually liable. Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

Fashionable Suits

made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can now be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"

has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

Imported Fabrics.

J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is now showing a full line of the latest styles in imported fabrics, and solicits an inspection of his stock, feeling confident he will be able to please the most fastidious taste.

Do You buy your Wall Paper at No. 164 Smithfield street? Mr. Foerester has a beautiful variety of new patterns.

A Wonderful Increase.

The great reduction in prices at John B. Carson's, No. 40 Sixth street, has a telling effect.

A Splendid assortment of cheap wall papers will be found at Ed. Foeresters